

THE North-China Herald

AND SUPREME COURT & CONSULAR GAZETTE.

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Miscellaneous Intelligence.

LATEST MAIL DATES.

England, ...	Feb. 13	Hankow, ...	Mar. 27
San Francisco	16	Yokohama, ...	" 23
Hongkong, ...	Mar. 24	Nagasaki, ...	" 28
Tientsin, ...	" 26	Foochow, ...	" 28

The French mail of 17th February, arrived in London on the 27th March.

BIRTH.

At Wuchang, on the 20th March, the wife of the Rev. H. SOWERBY, of a daughter.

MARRIAGE.

On the 23th March, at the Cathedral, Shanghai, by the Rev. F. R. Smith, THOMAS LATHAM, Esq., Barrister-at-Law, to EDITH, 2nd daughter of Alfred Murray Robinson, Esq., Solicitor, Shanghai.

DEATHS.

At the Shanghai General Hospital, on the 27th March, ROBERT RUSSELL (Engineer), aged 37 years.

On the 10th February, at Albany, New York, U.S.A., after a long illness, Mrs. MARY PRYNE, formerly of the Woman's Union Mission, Shanghai.

METEOROLOGICAL REPORT.

Day of Month.	Barometer		Thermometer in shade.		Hygrometer at 9 A.M.		WIND.	Rain-fall in inches previous 24 hours.
	S.	A.	Max.	Min.	Day.	Night.		
Mar. 26	30.10	45.0	47.0	39.0	45.0	43.0	N.E.	..
27	30.20	43.0	47.0	41.0	43.0	39.0	North	..
28	30.25	37.0	47.0	32.0	37.0	34.0	S.W.	..
29	30.00	52.0	52.0	47.0	52.0	50.0	West	..
30	30.15	47.0	56.5	45.0	46.5	45.0	N.E.	..
31	30.20	46.0	48.0	42.0	45.5	43.5	"	..
Ap. 1	30.12	42.5	52.5	41.0	42.0	40.5	"	..

Initials:—b blue sky; c. clouds; f. fog; h. hail; l. lightning; m. misty (hazy); o. overcast (dull); r. rain; s. snow; t. thunder; x. calm. Force from 1 to 21 estimated.

The North-China Herald.

IMPARTIAL, NOT NEUTRAL.

SHANGHAI, WEDNESDAY, APRIL 1, 1885.

MUNICIPAL affairs, we fear, may become a grievous burden not only to those who undertake to carry them on but to the community. Here we have in one week Mr. Holliday appealing against the judgment which had been passed on his police scheme, and the Ratepayers summoned to upset a decision to which they came in February last. In the case of the vindication of the police scheme no one need read it unless he please, just as we can content ourselves with knowing that such books exist as the Apologia of Cardinal Newman and the Chapter of Autobiography of Mr. Gladstone without acquainting ourselves with their contents. The originator or at least the guiding spirit in the making of the police scheme at least leaves it optional to us to read his history and finances, and it is possible that some people, careless of the instruction offered to them, may have postponed their study of Mr. Holliday's pages to a more convenient season. Perhaps they have done well in doing so, seeing that there is this other burning question of the electric lighting of the settlements claiming all the attention to Municipal affairs that can be spared from the higher politics of the world, and a due attention to the sale of piece goods. Nevertheless even those whose phlegmatic or indifferent natures have permitted them to leave over Mr. Holliday's

vindication unto a more fitting season, or may even put it altogether out of sight and mind, have still a sort of sense of injury that the thing has been forced on their notice after they had congratulated themselves that it was finished and done with, at least for a year. A police scheme for a Settlement such as ours, and the insignificant expenditure that it involves, is not likely to awaken such enthusiasm in the minds of many people as would lead them to pass laborious hours in acquainting themselves with the details in Mr. Holliday's epistle. We, at least, have no intention of doing so, either as a recreation or in the deluding hope that the public would read our comments on subjects that were decided upon at the meeting of Ratepayers. We are content that the economy in Municipal affairs which we had urged for years, even when the tide of prosperity was at its highest, and still seemed to be rising, was adopted at that meeting, and so we believe are the majority of residents. We have no desire to revert to the motley and incoherent arguments that were then offered by speakers, believing that nothing that was then said had the least influence on those who were present, and who had met together to remodel the Budget according to the dictates of economy. But it will add another burden to life out here if public men, when they think their opinions have not been received with due respect, or that their bantings have been ill-treated by a cold and censorious world, deliver their souls at incontinent length on a wearied community. If the new police scheme proves successful, good and well; all that has been said against it will be forgotten, and it will not then be remembered against one who took the foremost part in framing it, that he produced a long defence of it somewhat out of date.

But the proposal to renew the contract with the Electric Light Company involves rather a serious consideration for those who wish to see our Municipal affairs run smoothly. That will not be promoted if those who disagree with the decisions of a meeting of Ratepayers, immediately take steps to have these set aside. There is, of course, nothing to prevent twenty-five Ratepayers calling a meeting at any time, to decide anything, or rescind any conclusion that has been duly arrived at. But there has hitherto been a general un-

derstanding among Ratepayers that the Budget as settled at the annual meeting shall not be altered, except for serious reasons. The amount to be expended this year on lighting the Settlements was fixed at the annual meeting after considerable debate, and we believe that the majority of the community approved of the decision then arrived at. Many people supported the economists with considerable regret. But it was above all things necessary to retrench, and if that was needful two months ago it is so still. Indeed we should say that in the short time which has elapsed since the annual meeting the necessity for rigid economy during this year, at least, has increased; it has certainly not diminished. Those who felt it to be their duty in February to vote for the discontinuance of the contract with the Electric Company should still resist their inclinations to retain in our streets a light which illuminates them, when the lamps are in order, in a manner that gas cannot equal. No one questions the excellence of the electric light, and probably we should all wish to continue to it in our streets, if we could only afford the cost. But at present we are not able to do so. Every exertion has been used to obtain support for the resolution that is to be proposed to-morrow, and the prospect of the lighting of the streets, being left altogether to the Gas Company may deter many Ratepayers from voting against a most objectionable resolution. Both for the manner in which it has been brought forward, to upset a decision of the Ratepayers so recently arrived at, and because it will increase the expenditure at a time when it should be diminished, the resolution to be moved at the special meeting is objectionable. As we said before the annual meeting of Ratepayers, we hope that no personal or other feelings will be allowed to interfere with public duty in deciding on the course to be taken with the resolution to be proposed to-morrow.

Summary of News.

The French mail of 13th February arrived here on the 28th ult., by the M.M. Co.'s chartered str. *Nanzing*.

A mail leaves to-morrow morning for Europe, by the M.M. Co.'s chartered str. *Nanzing*.

LATEST INTELLIGENCE.

[BY EASTERN EXTENSION A. AND C. TEL. CO.]
(THROUGH REUTER'S AGENCY.)

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, 25th March.

The British troops have formed two Zarebas on the road to Tamai, garrisoned by the 49th and 70th Regiments.

THE AFGHAN QUESTION.

The Ameer of Afghanistan will arrive at Rawalpindi on 30th March in order to meet the Viceroy of India.

Rawalpindi is a fortified town in the Panjaub 47 miles E.S.E. from Attock.

PREPARATIONS FOR WAR.

London, 26th March.

An Admiralty order has been issued that every available ship is to be prepared for active service.

THE DEFENCE OF INDIA.

Extensive preparations are being made in India for massing troops at Quetta.

THE DANGER IMMINENT.

London, 27th March.

A Royal Message has been read in both Houses of Parliament to the effect that in view of the grave emergency it has been decided to call out the Army Reserves and Militia.

UNIVERSITY BOAT RACE.

28th March.

Oxford won by three lengths.

THE EGYPTIAN CAMPAIGN.

London, 28th March.

Lord Wolseley has returned to Dongola.

ADVANCE OF THE RUSSIANS.

The *Times* publishes a paragraph stating that the Russian Government is concentrating 50,000 men at Baku.

Baku on the Caspian has sprung in ten years from a sleepy Persian town into a large and thriving place, and the principal town and port of the sea on which it stands. It possesses more shipping of its own than Odessa or Cronstadt, and a fine stone quay is being built which, Mr. Marvin in the *Region of Eternal Fire* says, is no unworthy rival of the Thames embankment. He considers it the natural stream of life, commerce, and progress flowing down the Volga, the main artery of the Russian Empire. For 2,500 years the district has been famous for its petroleum or rock oil springs, and the rapid development of the oil trade has been the cause of the advance of Baku. The town is the base of the new Trans-Caucasian advance towards India, and from it all troops, supplies and munitions of war are sent for the garrisons of Akal and Merv. Its population has increased from 12,191 in 1870 to 50,000 in 1883, with 5,000 houses and 1,500 shops. The railway was opened last year from Tiflis to Baku, and Mr. Marvin states that the travelling between the two places can now be done in twenty-two hours. When the war between Turkey and Russia broke out in 1877 it took the latter Power nearly a month to move troops from the Caspian littoral to Tiflis. The Trans-Caucasian railway ends at Baku, but on the other side of the Caspian and only sixteen hours distant by ferry, the Trans-Caspian railway begins, running 144 miles to Kizil Aroat from whence to Sibi, the first railway station on the Indian frontier is 1,122 miles, but in the meantime there are good roads which could be used.

PRECAUTIONS IN AUSTRALIA.

London, 30th March.

The Governor and Commander-in-Chief of the Australian Colonies has issued a proclamation forbidding the entrance of foreign ships into Port Philip during the night.

RESIGNATION OF THE FRENCH MINISTRY.

The French Ministry have resigned in consequence of their defeat in the Chamber of Deputies.

(BY IMPERIAL CHINESE TELEGRAPH CO.)

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

WITHDRAWAL OF COUNT ITO.

Peking, 31st March.

Count Ito and Admiral Enomotto left the Capital this morning for Tientsin.

(BY IMPERIAL CHINESE TELEGRAPHS.)
(FROM CHINESE SOURCES.)

THE FRENCH IN KUANG-HSI.

Lung-chou, March 29th.

On the 23rd inst. a large body of French troops, in three divisions, entered Chên-nau Kuan, and made a furious attack upon the encampments of Generals Fêng and Wang. After a long and stubborn fight the Chinese lost three forts; but Generals Fêng and Wang struggled on, and were eventually assisted by the arrival of Generals Su and Chiang. The combined forces then made a dash and recovered the lost positions. On the 24th, the French army, being reinforced, recommenced fighting, but got severely handled and beat a precipitate retreat. The Chinese were victorious in every point, carrying away with them over a hundred French heads and wounding over two thousand of the enemy. Fêng captured a large elephant; and he and Su each possessed themselves of a red foreign horse. It is reported that Wang Fan-t'ai has gained an important victory in Tongkin.

Since our article on 'The Situation' was published, we have received news of a crushing defeat sustained by the French in Kuangsi. It appears that the French army, having crossed the frontier, were met by a Chinese force of fifty thousand men, by whom they were entirely routed, General Négrier being very severely wounded. The invaders had to fall back upon Langson, only to find that it had been recaptured by the Chinese. It is these disasters which have led to the fall and utter discredit of the Ferry Ministry.

Our advices from Peking lead us to doubt whether Sir Harry Parkes really died of typhoid fever or not. Sir Harry was confined to his bed for three days with fever, but his illness caused no particular alarm; on Sunday morning, however, he was found dead, and an impression prevails that the immediate cause of his decease was apoplexy.

Owing to the funeral at Peking of the late Sir Harry Parkes, the Shanghai Banks and stores closed at noon on Monday last and the flags of most of the Consulates were flown at half-mast. H.B.M.'s Consulate and the Supreme Court offices were also closed to public business.

The telegram we publish to-day from Peking, announcing the sudden departure of Count Ito from the Capital, is susceptible of more than one interpretation. It may be that the Ambassador, having taken certain necessary measures of a formal nature, has been referred to the Viceroy of Chihli for a settlement of the dispute in detail; but it may also be that something in the form of a rupture has taken place, that His Excellency has found it impossible to come to an understanding with the Yamén, and that he has left Peking in consequence. If this be the case, he will no doubt await instructions from his Government at Tientsin.

The Chinese Generalissimo at the Kimpai forts appears to be a savage individual. It is reported that a junk master informed him that there were a number of French men-of-war at the entrance of the Min. The mandarin sent to ascertain if this was true, and finding it was not, he had the informant decapitated. The unfortunate man's relatives interceded for him, and the mandarin said he would accede to their request, but when they went to claim him, they were given the decapitated body and the head.

We hear from the Manager of the Chartered Bank of India, Australia, and China that at the approaching meeting of shareholders, the Directors will recommend a dividend for the past half-year at 7 per cent. per annum free of income tax, after providing £50,000 from the reserve fund to meet all possible losses. The reserve fund will then amount to £200,000.

Never since the explosion of the boiler of the *Union Star* on 18th June, 1862,

has such an appalling catastrophe occurred in the Huangpu as on Saturday morning, when upwards of seventy persons were killed without a moment's warning, by the collision between the Chinese steamer *Liu Yün* 流雲 ("Floating or Passing Cloud"), and the Blue Funnel steamer *Orestes*, which occurred at 20 minutes past 10 o'clock on Saturday morning. The *Liu Yün* was a Chinese ferry boat plying between Shanghai and Woosung and vice versa. This vessel was built on the Soochow Creek in the fall of last year and afterwards engined by a native firm in Hongkew. The vessel has been an unfortunate one, as on quite a number of occasions she had to be taken off the line for repairs. The Chinese, however, notwithstanding her many mishaps, appear to have had confidence in her. She was placed on the line in opposition to the *Fei Yün* ("Flying Cloud") and at first, the two vessels, which are much alike in appearance, though the latter is a triad boat, left Kin-lee-yuen together, and the same occurred at Woosung where the *Liu Yün* had a wharf of her own. This arrangement did not pay either party, so the owners agreed to start from opposite directions at the same hour. The usual hour for leaving in the morning has been 9 o'clock, but on Saturday, the *Liu Yün* did not start till 10 a.m. from Woosung on her usual trip to Kin-lee-yuen. She had a large number of people on board, one of the four owners stating that as many as one hundred passengers were on board, while her crew consisted of twelve more. The vessel proceeded up the river, and when a little above the Kah-jao Creek on the Pootung side, she and the *Orestes* came into collision with terrific force, and the ferry boat, being cut in two, sank immediately. How the accident happened, we do not know; but of the unfortunate passengers, only thirty-two were saved, and seven of the crew. When the *Pekin* came in from Hankow later on, she passed a great quantity of wreckage, consisting of broken cabin fixings, chairs, tables, ventilators and skylights, and a large number of bodies of natives, both on the banks and floating in the river. The Chief Engineer of a steamer at Woosung had a fortunate escape. He intended to come up to Shanghai on Saturday morning in the *Liu Yün*, but changed his mind and engaged his passage in the *Fei Yün* which left Woosung later in the day. Among the crew who were drowned were two sailors, two firemen and a cook. After the collision happened, the *Orestes* lowered her boats and saved thirteen people. One woman who died of the injuries she received during the collision had one arm and one of her legs torn off. At present the wreck is in two pieces; one portion, with the engine and boiler, is near the Kah-jao Creek and the fore part is some three hundred yards higher up the river. It was at first reported that the catastrophe was the result of the boiler of the *Liu Yün* exploding, but this statement is now found to be incorrect. If there was an explosion, it must have taken place after the collision occurred.—Since the above was written we learn that a strong anti-foreign and anti-steamer feeling has been excited amongst the natives at Woosung. The people say that the *Orestes* ought not to have left the scene of the disaster so soon afterwards, and if it is true, as they aver, that she left Woosung outward bound in about an hour after the accident, they have reason for feeling angry at her not making a longer stay at the wreck. They say she ought to have stayed so long as there was any hope left of rescuing any of the passengers who were thrown into the water; besides, yet further efforts might have been made to get hold of and land some of the floating corpses. Notwithstanding the opinion that prevails that the accident was caused through the incompetency of the lowdah, an investigation ought to be made into the conduct of those on board the steamer

after the accident, the more so as it is now believed that the number of persons killed was between eighty and ninety, instead of seventy as at first reported. Passengers on going on board the *Liu Yün* each received a bamboo ticket up to one hundred. All the tickets were used, and there were some mere passengers who did not receive tickets, because there were no more bamboos on board.—On the other hand a foreigner who was in the vicinity at the time of the accident is under the impression that the deaths were fewer than seventy. He also states that the *Orestes* picked up from twenty-five to thirty persons, while passing boats rescued others. The boats of the *Orestes* were lowered in a minute and a half after the accident. It is said that the accident to the *Liu Yün* would not have happened on Saturday if the old lowdah had been in charge. It appears that this individual received \$190 a month to run the vessel, but another man came forward and offered to do so for some dollars less. He was consequently engaged, and he is said to have got confused when he saw the *Orestes* approaching him. The owners of the *Liu Yün* state the vessel cost \$6,000.

The last of the "Special Meetings" called by the young men who have recently come out to join the China Inland Mission was held in the Lyceum Theatre on Sunday evening last. The theatre was full in almost every part, embracing a congregation such as is rarely seen in Shanghai. The seven young University men and military officers addressed the gathering in turn, some of the speakers occupying only two or three minutes, while all were very brief. The addresses were interspersed with hymns and prayers, and two sacred duets were sung by Messrs. Beauchamp and Stanley Smith. The first six speakers all took the same text for their discourses—the unsatisfactory nature of the pleasures of this world as compared with the pleasure of following Christ. The last speaker was Mr. Stanley Smith, who gave a very eloquent address which was listened to with great attention, taking as his text the lines, "Behold, I stand at the door and knock: if any man hear my voice, and open the door, I will come in to him." He first addressed those whom he called Christians, exhorting them to bear witness to their faith; and then speaking to those who had not yet become converted he urged them, in the words of the text, to listen for the voice of Him who stood at the door and to open the door and let Him in. In the course of his address he referred to a leading article which recently appeared in this journal. He said he believed the writer of that article was perfectly honest in the opinions he expressed, and that he had written with the very best intentions of doing good to him, the speaker, and his fellow missionaries; but he thought if the writer of that article had been present at their meeting the evening before it appeared, he would have heard an address which would almost seem to have been delivered in answer to his difficulties. He (Mr. Stanley) had that evening been trying to show that everything we did might be done as a religious duty—that the farmer might plough to the Lord and sow to the Lord and reap to the Lord. Their friend had entirely mis-stated their teaching. They did not say, and never had said, that in order to become a Christian a man had to lead a life that was ridiculous.—After the special meeting a semi-private meeting was held for those who wished to remain.

We learn that telegrams were received on Monday, advising that insurance against war risk had been effected on goods on board steamers which then should have been within a few days of Shanghai.

It seems to be generally believed that the French have suffered an exasperating reverse on the frontier. If this be true, it renders peace-prospects far less hopeful.

The telegram which we publish to-day has a very serious look, and fully accounts for the fall in Consols to 96½, their price on Friday last. On the 22nd of February we learned that the calling out of Reserves, which the *Pall Mall Gazette* of the 13th of that month says had been decided on, had been stopped, and the Militia would be embodied instead. As relations with Russia had not then become delicate, the resolution of the Cabinet was solely with regard to the operations in the Soudan. Since then, the encroachments of Russia on Afghan territory have become known in England, and although the Cabinet of St. Petersburg have since stated that their troops will not advance further until the Limitation Commission has finished its work, Reuter's message of Friday shows that grave disquietude must still exist at home. That feeling may have been strengthened last week by some new development of Russian policy of which we have not yet heard, and which has led the Government to put the naval and military forces into their utmost efficiency. But their doing so may also have been caused by a desire to be ready for any event which may arise from the feverish condition of public affairs in Europe, and not from any special event that has occurred. A Royal Message to Parliament wears a peculiar, and almost an ominous look, and is not likely to have been advised by the present Government without grave grounds to support the action. It would be quite in accordance with Russian diplomacy to give the English Government the assurance to which we have referred, and still to continue the conduct in Afghanistan to which we object, or it may have turned out that their promise not to advance further proved less assuring when fully examined than when communicated by telegram.

The proposal that Italy should co-operate with England in the Soudan appears to have excited a good deal of enthusiasm among the Italians, judging from the telegrams in the home papers by last mail. "At a Cabinet Council held in Rome under the presidency of the King," the *Liberta* states that "it was decided if England asked for Italy's co-operation in the military operations in Egypt, it should be afforded from a feeling of loyal friendship, without raising any question of territorial acquisition." Instructions, the same journal added, were sent to Count di Nigra, the Italian Ambassador in London, to confer with Lord Granville on the subject, and, we learn, that there had been a conference on the subject between these statesmen. It was soon known in Rome that England had resolved to retrieve the honour of her arms in the Soudan without the co-operation of Italy, and this, it is stated by the correspondent of the *Daily News* in that city, though disappointing to the Italians had been received by them with the best possible grace. Under the circumstances, the *Deritto* said, Italy's answer would have been the same. The decision of the Government seems to have been approved in England, and the friendliness of the Italian Cabinet appreciated. The *Times* says that "Italy has always had the most sincere good will of the English people, but reciprocity in these matters is by no means a matter of course, which makes the cordial and sympathetic tone of the Italians all the more welcome." Some of the French and German papers do not take the same view of the offer of the Italian Government, but make rather spiteful remarks about it.

The *Yunging* leaves Shanghai to-day to try and get up to Ningpo by the channel used by the junks and lorchas. Captain Pratt and Mr. Pilot Wilson, of the *Kiang-pian*, will go in her.

We mentioned some days ago that the French ships at Shaweishan had burnt two Chinese junks. On Saturday, a Chinese junk arrived at Woosung having on board thirty-two sailors from four junks which

the French had burnt. It appears these junks, in company with others, left Shanghai recently, bound for Tientsin with general cargoes. When off Shanghai they were captured by the French and burnt. The crews consisted of forty-eight men. Of these, sixteen were Foochow men, and they were taken on board one of the French men-of-war, while the remainder were put on board a junk, bound to Shanghai. These men came up to the Settlements in the *Fei Yün* on Saturday afternoon, and immediately went into the city.

A pilot schooner landed at Shanghai on Monday three Chinese who were taken off the North Saddle, where they had been landed by the French, who had previously burnt their junk. The remainder of the crew were taken by the French to work at Keelung. The three men say their junk was loaded with an ordinary cargo and had no contraband on board.

The French Minister of War has addressed the following telegram to General Brière de l'Isle:—"Paris, 19th February. To-day the President of the Senate and the President of the Chamber have expressed the admiration which the representatives of the nation entertain for the heroic conduct of our land and sea forces in the Far East. I have much pleasure in transmitting to you these expressions of gratification with the conduct of your soldiers, in which Parliament has unanimously joined."

The Ferry Ministry, which has fallen, was formed in February 1883 in succession to the Ministry of Mons. Fallières.

Mr. E. Colborne Baber, Chinese Secretary to the British Legation at Peking, arrived here in the *Nanzing* on Saturday last, on his way north.

Mr. Fentum's organ recital on Saturday evening was very well attended, and proved extremely enjoyable.

We referred the other day to the embarrassment probably felt by the Japanese Government at the presence in Yokohama of certain political refugees from Corea. We now see by the *Japan Herald* that, "as was expected, the Japanese Government have refused the request of the Corean Embassy, to extradite the Coreans who have taken refuge in this country from the vengeance of the Party in opposition, and which suffered so severely by the assassination of its leaders by the hands of the Progressionists during their brief hour of power. The Embassy will have to return, at all events, with one of their purposes defeated. Mr. von Mollendorff should, after this, drop masquerading in Corean costume, in which he disguises himself, and don sackcloth and ashes instead." The *Japan Mail* has also a paragraph bearing upon the same question, which reads very curiously. Our contemporary says:—"The alleged actions of Mr. Mollendorff, Assistant Commissioner from Corea, have been the subject of considerable criticism in both Japanese and foreign newspapers. He is credited with strenuous efforts to secure the rendition of the Corean fugitives supposed to be concealed in this country. Stories are related of the discomfiting rebuffs he has received from more than one foreign Minister, whose assistance in this undertaking he vainly solicited. The frequency with which these statements are repeated compels us to take notice of them, and to express the hope that, if he is unjustly accused, Mr. Mollendorff will find an opportunity of publicly denying the damaging imputations."

At a meeting of the members of No. 2 Co. S.V.C. held on Monday (23rd), Lieut. Bright was elected Captain in place of Captain Harvie, resigned. Captain Harvie has been connected with the Shanghai Volunteers for over twenty years.

It will be seen from Reuter's telegram that the Oxford and Cambridge Boat Race has been won by Oxford by three lengths. The following is the list of wins by each side since 1840:—

1840...Camb.	1861...Oxford	1874...Camb.
1841...Camb.	1862...Oxford	1875...Oxford.
1842...Oxford	1863...Oxford	1876...Camb.
1845...Camb.	1864...Oxford	1877...d. heat.
1846...Camb.	1865...Oxford	1878...Oxford.
1849...Camb.	1866...Oxford	1878...Camb.
1852...Oxford	1867...Oxford	1879...Camb.
1854...Oxford	1868...Oxford	1880...Oxford.
1856...Camb.	1869...Oxford	1881...Oxford.
1857...Oxford	1870...Camb.	1882...Oxford.
1858...Camb.	1871...Camb.	1883...Oxford.
1859...Oxford	1872...Camb.	1884...Camb.
1860...Camb.	1873...Camb.	1885...Oxford.

An attempt was made three nights ago to burn down the large Chinese store at the corner of Hankow and Honan Roads, but as a police officer was passing at 1 a.m. he detected the fire, and, obtaining assistance, the door was burst open and the flames extinguished. Had the officer passed a few minutes later, there is no telling what damage might have been done. We hope that after this the neighbourhood will be rather better policed than it has been hitherto.

The *Emgshun* met H.M.S. *Wanderer* and *Linnet* at Taku Bar, and passed the *Merlin* in the Gulf. It seems strange that three British men-of-war should be in the vicinity of Taku at this time of the year.

Yesterday afternoon a serious accident happened on board the *Glenagarry*, which is lying alongside the Associated Wharves. One of the English sailors fell off the foreyard on to the deck, and broke both his legs, besides sustaining other injuries. He was taken to the Hospital as soon as possible and attended to.

The dead body of a Chinaman floated up the Soochow Creek yesterday morning soon after nine o'clock. It is worthy of note that the body was coffined and taken away for interment by 11 a.m. It appears there is no difficulty in getting coffins now for dead bodies, as a rich Chinaman in the Foochow Road supplies them free for beggars and unknown persons found drowned or dead.

On Thursday night at half-past eight o'clock, as our reporter was going along Nanking Road close to Quangse Road, he heard some policemen's whistles blown, and, running up to the locality, found a fight was going on in a tea-shop and a Sikh and a native constable trying to quell it. There was a large crowd of people in and outside the shop, so that the policemen had their hands full, and consequently blew their whistles. After taking a hasty glance at what was going on, our reporter went and found some more policemen and sent them to the scene of the fight. It appears that a man went into the tea-shop and after eating some cakes left without paying. This was in the morning. In the evening he returned with a number of rowdies and quarrelled with the shop people, and then smashed up the things in it. The police succeeded in arresting five of the rioters, and took them to the Louza Station.

It is now the custom for the police to send an Inspector to the Mixed Court in the afternoon when a prisoner has been sentenced to be bambooned, to see the sentence carried out. The Magistrate also holds Court at the same time to try cases in which foreigners are in no way interested. Two prisoners having been sentenced to receive a flogging, the punishment was inflicted on Thursday afternoon in the presence of Inspector Everleigh. One man, a Tientsin rowdy, ought to have received 200 blows, but the Magistrate appears to have had a lenient fit and only ordered eighty blows to be administered, and the runners were of a similar frame of mind, for the blows administered were very light compared with what we have seen at other times inflicted. A mafio for furious driving and for playfully slashing a pedestrian with his whip had been ordered to receive 100 blows, but only fifty were given him. Other culprits were also punished with the bamboo at the same sitting of the Court.

So long as the application of torture is winked at, so long will the Chinese Courts be disgraced by this barbarous practice. Some days ago, a Chinese girl about twenty years of age, was kidnapped, and a man and a woman were arrested by the Mixed Court runners for being concerned in the girl's disappearance. The parties were examined at the Mixed Court on Thursday afternoon, and upon the man refusing to say where the girl was, he was ordered to be locked up. The woman either did not know, or would not tell, where the girl was. The Magistrate was under the impression that she was stubborn, and, after warning her, ordered her to receive twenty blows on the left cheek with a three-ply shoe sole. The blows having been administered, and the woman not giving the necessary information, she received twenty blows on the right cheek. This not having the desired effect, the Magistrate sentenced her to twenty more, making sixty in all. Still there was no confession, and the Magistrate again directed twenty more blows to be given. The woman still protested that she knew nothing about the girl, and the Magistrate, probably thinking she had received enough, did not desire his last order to be carried out. Considering the number of blows the woman had received, the marks on her cheeks were slight, but the punishment nevertheless is a barbarous one.

A number of tea-shop keepers have been summoned to the Mixed Court during the last two days for non-payment of the tax upon houses of this description imposed at the last Ratepayers' meeting. His Worship Huang, however, declared his opinion that the tax is not a binding one, having merely the force of a voluntary levy which the tea-shop keepers can pay or not as they please. The cases have all been adjourned for a week; and in the meantime, we believe, the matter is to be referred to the Court of Consuls, who will make representations on the subject to the Chinese authorities. In one case before the Mixed Court on Wednesday a native shroff who called to collect the tax had been assaulted. The matter has already been referred to briefly in our columns. The accused was the keeper of a small tea-shop who professed himself unable to pay the minimum tax of \$1. This was accordingly reduced to 50 cents, which he agreed to pay; but when the shroff went to collect the money he was soused with warm water and otherwise maltreated. Mr. Giles urged the magistrate to punish the shroff's assailant, pointing out that whether the tax was legal or not the accused certainly had no right to commit an assault. His Worship, however, refused, and the case was adjourned with the rest. The shroff did not appear to have suffered very severely from the unaccustomed sensation which he had experienced; indeed he looked as if the addition of a little soap to the water would have done him no harm; and if a satisfactory solution of the difficulty with regard to the tax can be arrived at, the matter of the assault will no doubt be passed over lightly.

Some days ago a lorcha from Shanghai and bound up the Yangtze struck on a rock off the North Tree, and became a wreck. When the steamers passed the locality on Thursday, part of the lorcha's cargo had been landed on the bank of the river. The British Army Reserve consists of 50,250 men, the Militia of 106,806, the Reserve Militia of 30,000, and the Militia Staff of 5,176.

Reuter's telegram of the 23rd ult. as published by the Hongkong papers is slightly different from the one we published on the same day. In the Hongkong papers it was stated that the battle near Suakim on the 22nd ult., the British loss in killed was 78, and the wounded 214. Reuter's agent here informed us that the loss in killed was "78, and in killed and wounded altogether 214."

Our readers will notice that a telegram from American papers dated 20th Feb., says that a message from the Queen was then delivered to the Houses of Parliament informing them that the Reserves had been called out and the Militia embodied. We heard subsequently through Reuter that the former measure had been abandoned, but it seems strange that another Royal Message apparently to the same effect should have been necessary. Probably the explanation is that only a part of the Reserves and Militia were called out or embodied in February, and that the whole are now to be placed on service.

The Spring Valley Brewery on the Bluff, Yokohama, was destroyed by fire on the night of the 13th ult. The plant and buildings were insured for \$8,000 in the Lancashire and the City of London Insurance Companies.

The American Trading Company at Yokohama, have, according to the *Nichi Nichi Shinbun*, commenced an action against a man called Tokuda Yosaburo for damages amounting to eighty millions of dollars. The action is for the amount of penalty fixed by an agreement entered into by the defendant to sell all the sulphur in a mine of which he was part owner, to the Trading Company. This he had not done, hence the action.

The case of the Chartered Bank against the Hongkong Bank in the Supreme Court at Yokohama was concluded on the 20th ult., but judgment was reserved.

We find the following amusing anecdote in the *Japan Mail*:—The principal Korean Ambassador is an eccentric. On the 9th ult., we read in Tokyo newspapers, he left his quarters, alone, at nine o'clock a.m., on a stroll which, being prolonged till four in the afternoon, began to excite great uneasiness on the part of his subordinates. The assistance of the police was invoked, and by nightfall every branch station in the capital was on the alert for intelligence of the errant diplomatist. Finally it was found that he had come to a haven at the Rokumei-kuwan, having "dropped in" at the Oyama ball, without returning home to acquaint his associates of his intention. He was soon joined by several of his suite, whose actions, during the evening, gave evidence that the quality of eccentricity is not confined to the chief of the commission. It is to be hoped that they experienced as much amusement as they afforded.

The *Japan Weekly Mail* appears to be suffering from the absence of its editor. In a single paragraph we find a most extraordinary jumble of mistakes, quoted from Tokyo journals apparently in simple faith. A certain mysterious "Prince Li" is spoken of as Chinese Minister of War. If this really means Prince Li, and not Viceroy Li, it is only necessary to say that the personage referred to is President of the Grand Council. Another mysterious individual is mentioned as "Suh, President of the Tsung-li Yamén." The President of the Yamén is Prince Ch'ing, formerly known as the Beilsh Yih K'uang. "Prince Sung" is a stranger to us; but from the context we imagine that Prince Ch'un must be intended. Finally we read of "Tao, Viceroy of Lian-kiang" (sic), and of another Tao, who is Commander-in-Chief in Fukien. The *Japan Mail* ought to know by this time that the Viceroy of the Liang Kiang provinces is one Tseng Kuo-ch'ian.

The fire that took place at half-past two o'clock on the morning of the 13th ult., the *Japan Mail* says, was the largest that Tokio has suffered from this winter. It started from the shed of a public bath-house, at Sakamoto-cho, in Nihon-bashiku, and swept away Minami Kayaba-cho, Kamejima-cho Ichome, and Kitajima-cho Nichome. The number of houses burned was thirteen hundred and thirty, including a few godowns. Fortunately Mr. Shibusawa's office; the Mitsu Bishi Kwaisha;

the Marine Insurance Co.; the Life Insurance Co., and the agency of the Osaka Thirteen National Bank, were saved. A school house called Sakamoto Shogaku is opened for the poor creatures who are left without shelter, and they are taken good care of by officials sent for that purpose from the Tokio Fu. Some charitable citizens have already contributed considerable sums of money to be divided among the destitute. The exact number of occupied houses burned was 1,326. Twelve godowns were levelled, and thirty-six dwellings were partially consumed. The courage of the firemen was as conspicuous as usual on such occasions, and, in their efforts to preserve the endangered property, twenty-five were seriously injured. Three hundred and sixty-five destitute persons are in charge of the city authorities, sheltered in the building of the Sakamoto Primary School, in the neighbourhood of the devastated districts.

H.M.S. Agamemnon arrived at Hongkong on the 25th ult.

A Marine Court of Enquiry at Yokohama into the loss of the Mitsu Bishi Company's steamer *Horai Maru* has suspended the certificate of the Captain W. S. Davison for three months.

This is from the *China Mail* of 23rd ultimo:—"H.M.S. *Audacious*, Admiral Dowell's flagship, the sloop *Pegasus*, and the gunboat *Firebrand* left the harbour by the Ly-ee-moon Pass on Sunday afternoon under sealed orders, which, we hear, were to be opened after steaming six miles to the north-east. Admiral Dowell has, for the time, transferred his flag to the despatch vessel *Vigilant*. The destination of the three vessels is of course at present a matter of conjecture." A gentleman who arrived at Shanghai on Saturday informs us that the notice to sail was so short, that a lieutenant was left behind. One of the men-of-war, the *Firebrand*, was passed by the *Nanzing* off Turnabout.

The *Daily Press* of the 24th ult. says:—Among the passengers by the French mail steamer *Peiho*, which leaves here this morning for Marseilles, is His Excellency the Hon. J. H. Ferguson, Netherlands Minister to China, who goes home on leave. Mr. Ferguson is well-known in Hongkong, where he has spent two or three winters, and has made many friends. During his last temporary residence here he has published the remainder of his valuable work on International Law, which has done him such credit as an author, and which has appeared so opportunely. We heartily wish him *bon voyage*.

The *China Mail* of the 24th ult. says:—The Russian ironclad *Vladimir Monomach*, to which Admiral Crown has just transferred his flag, and which may be expected to arrive here any moment from Singapore, is, to judge from particulars given in a contemporary, a most powerful vessel. She was originally named the *Malakoff*, and is a first class ironclad of 5,756 tons displacement, 550 men, 8,000 horse-power, and 20 guns, 4 of which are 35 tons each. The *Vladimir Monomach* was built in the yard of Messrs. John Elder & Co., Glasgow, after designs of Admiral Popoff, and was launched in 1881, so that she is quite a new ship and this is her first commission. We hear that she carries a splendid band.

The following rather curious item appears in *L'Unité Indo-Chinoise*:—The Mixed Court at Phnom-penh has given its decision in the case of the persons concerned in the escape of four of King Norodom's women. Ibrahim Soolomanees was sentenced to five years' imprisonment, his clerk to two years and a half, and Ismail to two months. This case looks very like one that had its origin in the slavery which Mr. Colquhoun, in 'Amongst the Shans,' says is fostered at Phnom-penh by the French authorities.

According to a telegram in the *San Francisco Chronicle* Mr. James R. Keene has made another fortune lately.

The Paris Correspondent of the *Daily News* says:—According to the *Figaro*, the War Minister of the Mahdi is a Frenchman, Captain Peret, who distinguished himself in the Franco-Prussian war, and was employed by M. Thiers when the Communal Revolution broke out in 1871 to take the Moulthartre cannon. His failure in that endeavour, no blame to him, is historical. Subsequently leaving the army he became a money-lender, and was thrice condemned for the habitual practice of usury. On the second conviction, he was heavily fined and struck off the roll of Legion of Honour. Then he emigrated to Egypt, and for three years has been with the Mahdi, instructing his forces how to attack English squares. It is curious that two Frenchmen, Peret and Olivier Pain, though in opposite ranks in Paris, should now be united in the Mahdi's service.

The writer of an article in the *Morning Post*, on England's best possible ally in Europe, says:—"The navy comprises 80 vessels of war, of which 20 are ironclads, including in that number a crack squadron of the strongest vessels of the class afloat. The fleet is manned by over 15,000 seamen. As a naval Power, therefore, Italy is quite as strong, if not stronger, for aggressive purposes, as Russia,—almost as strong as Germany. But there is a consideration that gives additional significance to her military and naval forces. They lie alongside the most menaced section of our road to India, and the very line in the chain of communications between London and Bombay where they are most wanted. And those who undervalue the Italian alliance would do well to remember that however easily we might (in their opinion) deal with Italy in a single combat, we should find her 2,000,000 men and her 20 ironclads an awkward obstacle for our troopships to pass in carrying reliefs to defend India."

This is from the *Nation*:—"The mission of General Gordon to the Sudan is commonly thought to have been the result of a piece of brilliant journalistic insight on the part of Mr. Stead, the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*. We have excellent grounds, however, for believing that it originated in an entirely different manner, and this fact, which has not been made public before, is of special significance at the present moment of uncertainty regarding Gordon's own fate. General Gordon, it will be remembered, was about to visit England prior to his journey to the Congo in the service of the King of the Belgians, and it was stated, and commonly believed, that he was met at Southampton by a despatch from the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, requesting him to receive a representative of that paper with a view to discussing the Egyptian question and his own peculiar qualifications to attempt the task of settling it. Gordon is supposed to have assented with much reluctance, and the *Pall Mall Gazette* then started that cry of "Gordon to the rescue!" which at last grew to such proportions as to compel the Government to send him to the Sudan. The "truth about Gordon"—to borrow our contemporary's own peculiar phraseology—we believe to be, that Gordon telegraphed in the first place to the editor of the *Pall Mall Gazette*, suggesting himself as the man to solve the problem, and asking whether the editor would support him. An affirmative answer was sent, the editor "represented" the paper in the famous interview at Southampton, and the two or three articles which were supposed to be expressing the demand of the people were written by Mr. Stead in Gordon's own study, and submitted to him in manuscript before being sent to London. We wonder whether Gordon sought divine guidance on that occasion by his usual method of tossing a halfpenny. If so, his fatalism betrayed him at the crisis of his life."

Miscellaneous Articles.

THE SITUATION.

THE state of affairs at Chinhai and Ningpo, as represented to us by a Correspondent whose letter appeared on Friday morning, appears at first sight to be less favourable to the French than the public generally has been led to suppose. We had commented a few days previously upon the glowing account presented to the Throne by Liu Ping-chang, Fu-t'ai of Chékian, and we then remarked that, considering the persistent way in which victories were claimed by the Chinese, it was no wonder if the authorities at Peking were obstinate. The Chinese account of the situation is, however, now borne out in many of its salient points by independent foreign testimony, and, allowing for differences of style and diction, the two accounts diverge but imperceptibly from one another. Liu Fu-t'ai informs the Express that the French made a perfunctory and unsuccessful attack upon the Chinhai forts, and were immediately repulsed. Our Correspondent writes that the fort said to have been demolished is not demolished at all, that the French have shown no desire to engage the defences, that they will not expose themselves to danger, that their gunnery has proved ineffective, and that their chances of capturing the ships inside the barrier are almost nil. These are remarkable assertions, in view of which it certainly seems unjust to dispute the accuracy of the report made by the Governor to the Throne, and we must either conclude that the attack has been futile—in plain words, a failure—or else that it was never intended to make a serious attack at all. That the mandarins do not regard the safety of the port as gravely jeopardised seems clear from the very lax way in which they are guarding it. We are told that while the river is closed to large vessels the authorities of Ningpo do not interfere with the ingress and egress of native boats supposing that these are small enough to get past the barrier; and that the Chinese generally express some wonder why steamers do not come to share the rich harvest reaped by the adventurous lorchas, especially as “all objection to steamer traffic outside Chinhai has been withdrawn.” Not only, then, have the Chinese apparently no objection to merchant vessels resorting to Chinhai, but a similar indulgence is shown by the French; for it is some time now since we heard of any rigorous measures being put in force by Admiral Courbet with regard to neutral ships, and the situation on both sides appears to be altogether easier. Now it is difficult to resist the hope that all this means something. It is clear that the French, whatever their original intentions may have been, have been, have made no energetic attack upon Chinhai; they have not put forth their full strength, or anything approaching

to it; and they are now, to all appearance, simply resting upon their oars. What are they waiting for? Surely there is justification for the hope that they are expecting pacific advices. Rumours to this effect have been abundantly lively during the past fortnight, but as nothing tangible has reached us we have abstained from making any allusion to this matter. Even now, we have no more solid ground to go upon than we have had since the French fleet first rendezvoused off Chinhai. A report is current, it is true, that strenuous efforts have been made by some of the leading statesmen in Peking to come to an agreement, but that the Empress indignantly holds out, insisting now upon the evacuation of Tientsin by French troops and now upon the payment of an indemnity by France for the damage done off Foochow. There may possibly be some ground for this report, but if there is we know nothing of it, and we consider the statement, viewed on its merits, as not particularly plausible. It is, however, one explanation that has been offered of the present attitude of Admiral Courbet, and if, as we suspect, it is not true in detail, the main principle may be, and we hope is, correct—that negotiations are in progress somewhere with a pacific object. What the main difficulty is we do not pretend to say. But we will venture the assertion that the question of Formosa is one of the difficulties that will have to be overcome before a peaceful settlement can be arrived at. The French appear to have been active in the island lately, and according to last accounts their operations have been attended with a fair measure of success. That is to say, they have scored a victory at a place called Wan Wan, and carried an important position known as Majuba Hill. The gains to the French cause are probably not great, but the balance appears to be in their favour; and if, as we are informed, there are accusations of cowardice pending against Liu Ming-chuan, and the attempt to oust the French from Keelung turned out a failure, the French position may be considered just a little stronger than it was a month ago. Tamsui remains, hitherto, untaken, though a fresh attack upon it is reported imminent; but the French are virtually masters of the seaboard, and while they are able to maintain the positions they already occupy on shore, they will not very readily evacuate the island. But that Formosa is destined to pass permanently into the hands of France we see no reason at present for believing; and it is not likely that the Chinese will consent to any arrangement by which the integrity of the island would be impaired or even threatened. If matters go smoothly between the Imperial advisers and Count Ito at Peking, as there is every ground to believe and hope they will, the French will be deprived of a certain measure of support on which they had doubtless reckoned,

and a Treaty based upon the Convention of May 11th will probably be all the Chinese will prove willing to concede.

THE IDEAL LIFE.

THE extraordinary interest aroused in this community by the religious meetings held in the Asiatic Society's rooms and the Temperance Hall must be our excuse for touching very briefly upon a subject which does not generally come within the scope of a secular daily paper. The thorough simplicity, and absence of all affectation or sanctimoniousness, which characterise the speakers have probably impressed many persons even more than their earnestness, and, to our mind, constitute the most pleasing feature of the proceedings. There is also an entire absence of that uncharitable, vindictive, and vituperative spirit which raised the generous disgust of Shanghai a few months ago in connection with another effort of propagandism, and even if the meetings we now refer to had done no other good, they would have done this much—they would have proved that evangelistic teaching can be carried on in a spirit of pure philanthropy and good will to men. Those bitter and unchristian denunciations, that gloating over the future misery of opponents, which outraged public feeling and brought its apostles within the grip of the law, have had no place in the present movement, and whatever success may have attended it is due in a very large measure to this fact. The lesson is a very important one, and will, we hope, not be overlooked by those whose different conduct has suggested its application.

At the present time, then, when we have had a full opportunity of listening to and carefully weighing the scheme laid before us by Messrs. Beauchamp, Studd, Stanley Smith, and their fellow-workers, it may not be out of place to review the situation and try and form some idea as to where it leaves us. The alpha and the omega of their teachings simply amount to this—lifelong and exclusive devotion to a Person, love to whom is entirely incompatible with love to anything that the world affords. Now some preachers are bent on emphasising the fact that there is, or should be, no distinction between things sacred and things secular. There is no occupation, they tell us, which may not and should not be sanctified: so that whether a man be a soldier or a merchant, a tradesman or a statesman, a painter or a musician, he can, if he be only actuated by the right spirit, lead just as truly spiritual a life as those who live by preaching. The tendency of the doctrines that have lately been proclaimed in our midst appears to us distinctly the reverse of this. The personal devotion that is demanded seems to shut out everything else. We do not mean that this has been expressly stated in so many words: but it seems to be the logical and necessary outcome of what has been so stated, and receives support from the

examples of the speakers themselves. So far as we have understood their teachings, there appears to be no room in the scheme for anything but a perpetual round of psalmody and prayer. Literature, art, science, all the developments and employments of the intellectual gifts with which men are endowed, are absolutely ignored, as being something with which Christians have, or ought to have, nothing whatever to do. They do not tend to personal salvation, therefore they are a hindrance, and to be avoided. So long as the Christian has enough food to keep him alive, and enough clothes to keep him from cold, let him rest content, and shut his eyes to all other so-called worldly matters altogether. Politics are not for him, for he belongs to a kingdom that is not of this world. Commerce is not for him, for the riches of this world are dross. Literature is not for him—in the widest sense—because, if it be not exclusively and distinctively religious, it savours more of the devil than of God. What, then, is left? Have we over-stated the case? We think not; at least, we have no wish to do so; and if what we have said is a fair deduction from what we have heard, it seems clear that the scheme has a flaw somewhere. We do not believe that any power or talent with which human beings are endowed should be left unutilised. It is difficult to believe that the independent and laborious search for scientific truth in the fields of astronomy, geology, botany, and physics, is incompatible with a religious life. It is difficult to believe that, with a keen sense of beauty born in him, and with natural beauties surrounding him on every side, a man is forbidden to cultivate the one and enjoy the other. It is difficult, nay impossible, to believe that a life of rapt ecstasy is either demanded of men or the best life for them, and that the stern duties of the soldier, the politician, the merchant, the diplomatist, and the writer of books are to be discarded for field-preaching and the singing of hymns. And yet this is, or seems to be, the natural and logical result of the doctrines that have been impressed upon the audiences of Shanghai during the last few weeks. For those who can accept them, and act upon them, well; but their universal acceptance and practice would lead to something very much like a general disruption of society. Are politics of the devil, devilish? Must a man be a bad Christian in proportion as he is a good Prime Minister? Is a Christian artist or musician a contradiction in terms? Must the poet, the essayist, the historian, stamp out his genius, fling aside his pen, or devote himself entirely to writing tracts and revival hymns, if he is to claim a Christian character? Does God create muscle, and condemn muscularity? Was it ever intended that the love of Christ should be antagonistic to, and incompatible with, the love of cricket? Is the ecstasy of the

modern convert or the mediæval monk to replace the workings of those great, deep thoughts in the expression of which the nineteenth century has proved so opulent? Is the æsthetic and intellectual life of the human race to be obliterated and extinguished under the influence of one absorbing passion?

We do not believe it. And, indeed, the conception appears to us so monstrous, that, had we not met with it, gravely set down and defended, in print, we should scarcely have ventured to advance it. But of one thing we may be sure: it will never be realised upon earth. There are very few persons to whom it is given to pass their days in emotional raptures, and even when the phenomenon occurs the individual temperament cannot but have something to do with it. The "clean cut with sin" is what everybody can understand, even if everybody cannot actually and finally effect it; but the clean cut with all those natural instincts, energies, and talents, the exercise of which makes up the busy life of humanity as a whole, is a simple impossibility, unless the existing economy of things is to come to an end, and the order of this world abandoned and condemned as the work, not of God, but of the devil.

** Since this article was published in our daily issue, Mr. Stanley Smith has repudiated the deductions it contains. We are glad to acknowledge this fact; it may, however, be pointed out that those deductions are justified by the speeches of Mr. C. T. Studd, who has repeatedly avowed that his religious enthusiasm led him both to give up cricket and to relinquish the study of law, as being a waste of time in view of the shortness of human life and the more urgent considerations of eternity.—*En.*

CHINESE IMAGES.

CHINESE idols are of Indian origin chiefly, but some may have been imitated from images which came from other foreign countries. With the Indian type of Buddha every one is acquainted. The face is broad, the forehead moderately high. The head is covered with short curled hair. His robe is left open at the right shoulder. He sits cross-legged, with the sole of his right foot upward. His hands are either joined in the attitude of meditation, or performing some magical operation, or simply used as the orator uses them for emphasis, or to call attention. The time when images of Buddha were first brought to China was in the reign of Han Ming-li, A.D. 58 to 76. The historian Fan Yeh tells us the story, which need not be repeated here. Images and pictures came from India, and a fondness for them grew up among the people. After a century had passed away Emperors began to worship them. Buddhist and Taoist images were set up in temples, and in public places in the Capital. As Sakya-muni Buddha was the first Buddhist image to be worshipped, so it will appear Lao-tzu's image was the first Taoist idol. The record of this is found in Fan Yeh's

work, where he is describing what was known of India by his countrymen at the date of the documents from which he compiled his history. He particularly mentions that the images were gilt, and that they were crowned with an aureole of flaming light. Buddha was represented as sixteen feet in height. The foot then in use was one of about eight inches. The figure would then be eleven or twelve feet high. India at that time was under the control of the Indo-Scythians or Massagetas, who, sending armies from Afghanistan, the seat of their power, had gained the sovereignty of a great part of India and become fervent Buddhists. Being in communication with the Roman Empire by sea, the Indian satraps of this new empire were able to combine western art with the new religion which was then so generally believed in India. The precious things of the Roman Empire are mentioned along with the fine linen, and carpets of wool and hair, the fragrant gums, pepper, and other products of India. Frequent embassies came to China at the end of the first century from the Indian Massagetas with presents. This went on till the Turkish provinces of China revolted, and the intercourse stopped. Half a century later two embassies came by the Sang-koi route.* To explain therefore the mingling of art and religion in the image worship of China, commencing at this period, it is necessary to keep in view the combination of western art with Hindoo devotion.

The art of casting bronze images was well known anciently among the Greeks. It was connected with the art of moulding clay into the required shapes. This last was a preliminary process. Statuary was called the plastic art, from the moulding of clay out of which it grew. Pliny tells us that the Greeks used to paint the surface of bronze with bitumen, or cover it with gold. They had clay and wooden images as well as statues of marble. The images of gods and goddesses in Greek temples were not all beautiful works of art executed in marble, such as the Apollo Belvedere. They had less beautiful images as well. Gold, silver, copper, and bronze statues were all in use. The Greeks are said to have invented the art of casting bronze statues. When they worshipped the God of the Figtree they took care that the image should be made of figtree wood. Further it was not an essential point with the Greeks not to borrow from other nations the knowledge either of facts or of useful and beautiful inventions. The lands watered by the Nile and the Euphrates taught them not a little science and art. The Greeks had not a few colossal images. That of Rhodes was seventy cubits high. It represented the Sun. An Apollo of

* The phrase 日南徼外 probably means by the Sang-koi. The course of trade goes by Yunnan and Szechuen to the capital Loyang on the south bank of the Yellow River.

thirty cubits high was taken to Rome from Pontus and set up the Capital. There was a Jupiter at Tarentum forty cubits in height.

The Hindoo Buddhists, when they began to make images, probably borrowed from western countries the arts of carving in stone, casting statues in metal, and gilding the images when made. The introduction of images into Buddhism is mentioned in the account of the death of the founder. The King of Onjein, having a loving regard for Buddha, cast an image of gold. Hearing that Buddha was coming, he went to meet him with an elephant bearing the image, which was exactly like the living Buddha. Buddha joined his hands, and addressed the image with the words: "After I am gone, I give my disciples into thy care." Onjein was a state north-east of Bombay, not far from the Cave of Elephanta. The tradition may be explained to mean that images were first introduced into India from the west in that region. As to the time, it was probably some years after Buddha's death. In China it is not very rare to meet with a colossal Buddha. In Chekiang province there are two cut on of the living rock. One is at Hangchow and the other near Taichow. Their height may be stated as about thirty or forty feet. At Chên-ting Fu, in the metropolitan province, there is an enormous bronze image of Buddha, said to be the largest in the Empire, and seventy feet in height. In the largest Lama monastery in Peking there is a colossal Buddha of wood, also seventy feet in height. There is another outside the north-west gate, in the country. The temple is in a state of ruin; the huge wooden colossus is exposed to the rains of summer and the winds and snows of winter, and in all probability will fall to pieces soon in hopeless desolation. The images we see cut in the mountain stone where they stand, in south China, are a much better monument of the religious faith of the Buddhists. Father, son, and grandson have in Chékiang worked with chisel and graver on one of these immense figures, till it was completed after many years of labour. It is the working out of an idea by the persevering zeal of the believing artisan. The idea is that of the Coming Buddha, who, in the future to which the Buddhist looks forward, will restore the world to faith and save multitudes of living beings. The present Buddha is only sixteen feet high. The Buddha of the coming time is a colossus with the Bodhisattwa's crown.

THE 'VASSALSHIP' OF COREA.

THE expressions used by the Emperor of China in the 'mandate' recently addressed by him to the King of Corea should not be allowed to pass unnoticed. Of course what we have to say is simply a repetition of what we have already said at least a dozen times. Corea has made Treaties with Great Britain, Germany, Japan, and the United States,

on the basis of absolute independence; yet we nevertheless find the King constantly acknowledging his vassal position *quoad* the Emperor of China, and the Emperor confirming the relationship. "The country in question," says the Decree we refer to, "is enrolled upon the list of Our tributary States, and for generations past its rulers have presented their bounden offerings of tribute;" and again, "We * * * are continually mindful of our tributary States, and of the obligation We are under to protect them." Passing over the fact that England, Italy, and Holland all share with Corea the high honour of being "enrolled upon the list of Our tributary States"—as a reference to the Ta Ch'ing Hui Tien will show—it may be argued that the publication of such a document as this in the *Peking Gazette* is insulting to the Ministers of all those Treaty Powers who are in relation with Corea, seeing that it amounts to a distinct assertion that their Treaties are no more than so much waste paper. The first article of the Japanese Treaty reads thus: "Chotên, being an independent State, enjoys the same sovereign rights as does Japan." The Powers who have succeeded Japan in making Treaties with Corea do not even think it worth while to refer to the position of that country towards China, but word those articles which refer to the Sovereigns of the contracting nations precisely as they are worded in all similar instruments, that is, on the basis of absolute equality. Now it is clear that if the King of Corea is the vassal of China he is not the international equal of either the Queen of Great Britain, or the Emperor of Japan, or the President of the United States; and that he is the vassal of China he himself avows and the Emperor on his side reiterates. If anything further were required to prove how inadmissible are the claims of China on this point, we have it in the distinct assertion of the Tsungli Yamén to M. Bellouet, the French Chargé d'Affaires, nineteen years ago, that Corea was absolutely independent of China, and that if any foreign nation had cause of complaint against that country it was at perfect liberty to deal with it as circumstances required without any reference to Peking. This is a matter of simple history; and how, we may ask, is it to be reconciled with the Decree lately issued by the Emperor? We suppose that such diplomatic jumbles and self-contradictions are unavoidable when civilised Powers enter into relations with semi-barbarous Powers; but it behoves all Japanese and Western representatives to abstain from acknowledging, even in the most indirect and tacit manner, a pretension on the part of China which in itself involves the illegality of formal instruments drawn up by themselves or their predecessors in the name of their respective Sovereigns or Governments, and ratified by the latter in good faith.

THE TIN MINE COMPANIES.

At the meetings of the Perak and the Selangor Tin Mining Companies which were held last week, the suggestions of Mr. Haughton, the engineer who lately specially examined the properties, were approved of. But it was resolved to wait until the views of the Hongkong shareholders on the proposed action of the directors, founded on Mr. Haughton's report, had been ascertained. The explanations which Mr. Haughton gave to the meeting of the Perak Company amount to this, that what has hitherto been done has been done wrongly, and he recommended the development of two portions of the concession which have as yet been left comparatively untouched. We hope his expectations regarding these will be realized. On one lot at Chanduriong he recommends that an excavation costing \$6,000 should be made, and that if successful in finding paying tin, it should be let on the tribute system, which is apparently the only way in which money can be made by Europeans from tin-bearing land in the Straits. On the other lot at Salama Mr. Haughton is of opinion that a tin lode exists; and when a shaft has been sunk, and the lode has been found, he thinks there will be no difficulty in obtaining further capital to work it. Nor will there be if 250 acres of the land sells in London for £100,000, which is the least price at which Mr. Haughton would think of putting it on the London market. If Mr. Haughton's remarks on the results of working the Perak Company up to this time come under the notice of London men of business, they may render them cautious about receiving the estimates of what the Salama lot may be worth. It is not usual to talk of the returns from tin mining, or anything else, yielding a percentage of profit without taking the cost of working into account. The statements made by Mr. Haughton regarding the Selangor Company, entirely bore out what we formerly said of its position, prospects, and the policy which should be pursued by the proprietors. As far as we can judge from the plan of future operations suggested by Mr. Haughton, they seem to be likely to make the companies pay. They are, we believe, founded on what experience has shown to be the way in which the tin deposits of the Malay Peninsula can be most profitably worked. The expenditure necessary to prove the value of the lots is limited to moderate sums on both concessions, and in a few months the best or the worst of them should be known. It is to be hoped that after the severe disappointments which the shareholders in the Companies have sustained, they may have better fortune in the future.

THE FRENCH-MAIL PAPERS.

THE death of General Gordon is spoken of and lamented in all the daily papers now to hand; the expressions of the weekly publications have of course not yet reached us. The *Pall Mall Gazette* says that a career

of unsullied splendour has culminated in a death worthy of the life it closed. There was no one who knew Gordon but loved him. Brave and gentle, great and humble, inspired by the highest ideals yet ever alive to the humorous underside of the world's affairs, tenderly sympathetic as a woman, fearless as a paladin, he realised more than almost any man the ideal of the little child of whom it was said, "Of such is the Kingdom of Heaven." In him were incarnate the characteristics of our ancient heroes: the chivalry of Arthur, the valour and saintliness of Alfred, the religious conviction of Oliver, were all united in that slight form which now lies low in death. *The Times*, the *Standard*, and the *Morning Post*, all profess to hope against hope, but there appears to have been scarcely any real scepticism about the truth of the report. *The Daily News* says that Gordon was Lancelot and Galahad in one: that he has added a new chapter to the glorious story of British heroism, and has left a name to which our young men will look back, and which all that is best in us will reverence as long as truth and faith and self-devotion stir the admiration of his countrymen.—Dynamite and dynamitards still produce a goodly crop of articles, and general exasperation is everywhere expressed at the utter failure of the police hitherto to find the true culprits. Scotland Yard appears to be entirely baffled. *The Saturday Review* makes the sensible suggestion that, as these crimes are part of a conspiracy to subvert the Queen's authority and intimidate the Houses of Parliament, they are high treason, and should be punished as such. "Every one of these acts of violence is notoriously aimed at the State; and it is for the State to retaliate with the strongest and keenest weapon in its hands." That sounds like a hint of the axe. In any case, it means capital punishment, which should most certainly be inflicted upon both the instigators and the agents. The same paper has an extremely interesting review of George Eliot's *Life*. On the whole we think it is one of the very best that have hitherto appeared, because written in such a thoroughly original and independent vein. The moral of it is that the great writer, the deep thinker, the brilliant but weighty talker, was, after all, a type of feminine weakness. For instance:—

The way in which these volumes are saturated with what may be called the cant of Freethinking, the goody-goodness of irreligion, the unction of the anti-supernatural, the gush of Positivism and Nihilism, might be disagreeable if it were not so extremely interesting. The moral and intellectual atmosphere is that of the class-room and the tea-party, only that the experiences are anti-Christian and the proceedings are opened with a chapter of Strauss instead of a chapter of a Bible. Indeed, the whole book shows how impressionable, how emotional, how illogical, how feminine she was. In an Evangelical milieu she was strongly Evangelical. Transferred to the little Freethinking coterie of Hennells, Brays, Brabants, &c., she exchanged the matter of her evangelicism for unbelief, retaining its manner. It will probably provoke screams from her admirers, but we say hardly that if at the time when she fell under Lewes's male influence she had fallen under the male influence of an orthodox Churchman she would probably have been a pillar of the faith and a brand plucked from the burning. The person whom superficial critics long took to be most masculine of her sex was a very woman.

Side by side with this excellent review should be read a notice of Mrs. Fenwick Miller's book on Harriet Martineau, in the 'Eminent Women' Series. Few things of the same kind are more interesting than a comparison of Miss Martineau and George Eliot. The School Board Question is always cropping up, and in one of the papers before us we find a perfectly delightful selection of "answers" given by some of the pupils to the questions at an examination. Of these we reproduce a few of the very best:—

The Equator is a line running through the centre of the earth. At one end is the Tropic of Cancer; at the other, the Tropic of Capricorn.

The Nile is the only remarkable river in the world. It was discovered by Dr. Livingstone, and it rises in Mungo Park.

Constantinople is on the Golden Horn; a strong fortress, has a university, and is the residence of Peter the Great. Its chief building is the Sublime Port.

Oliver Cromwell is said to have exclaimed because he cut off King Charles's head and got on the throne: "If I had served my God as I have served my King he would not have left me to mine enemies." Also, that the word "Charles" would be found on his heart.

Egbert was a wicked King. When Julius Cæsar came over he beat him back several times. Three times was Cæsar driven back by this bad man.

The battle of Waterloo took place in 1815, when the Duke of Wellington fell. His death was deeply regretted, for he was greatly beloved by all his country.

The Druids were an ancient people supposed to be Roman Catholics.

A circle is a figure contained by a straight line.

The greatest writers of the present day are Lord Beaconsfield, who wrote the "History of Cyprus," and Miss Braddon, whose books, such as "Gay Manneering," "Peveril of the Peak," &c., are, in my opinion, too full of bloodshed and romance.

Buckingham is noted for its palace.

The Spectator comments in somewhat bewildered fashion upon the "amazing theory" started by the *Times* that Khartoum may have fallen six weeks before it is said to have done so, that General Gordon's letters may have been forged, and that the Mahdi's advisers may have intended to lure Lord Wolseley to his destruction. That, says the *Spectator*, must be pure rubbish. Apropos of Khartoum, it appears that Lady Wolseley first heard of the fall of that stronghold from a crossing-sweeper, who condoled with her upon the bad news. Lady Wolseley said "Nonsense," or something to the same effect, but the man held to his story, and sure enough when she returned home there was the news awaiting her. In the Poetry column of the *Spectator* we find the following sonnet, which is headed 'The Sonnet':—

Miscall me not the poet's prison-cage—

Albeit of golden roof, his laurel ties
To pattern pruned, Andromeda by the sea
Fettered for death or Phœbus' starveling page!
But learn that Pan in earth's primordial age
Sat down in sheer delight to fashion me,
Tuning my stops by forest, mount, and lea
To Nature's finest notes with fingers sage.

Pan dead, the Tuscan took me and fulfilled
With love's immortal music. Shakespeare then

His Titan spirit launched into my mould.

Anon to Milton's thunder-song I thrilled,
Pulsed with Keats' passionate heart, and unto men

Witnessed with Wordsworth from the solemn wold.

The Athenæum has some capital reviews. The most interesting is that on the 'Letters and Correspondence of Sir James Bland Burges,' a baronet intimately connected with the Milbanke family. The book consequently contains some very interesting details of Miss Milbanke's marriage with Byron, besides some most amusing anecdotes of Pitt, Sheridan, Gibbon, and other great guns of those days. The diaries of two well-known Special Correspondents, O'Shea and Gallenga, are also dealt with in an attractive style. The following items are from the column of Literary Gossip.—One of the late General Gordon's minor contributions to literature is a brief memoir of Zobeir Pasha, which he drew up for the information of the Sudanese. General Gordon caused the memoir to be translated into Arabic, and we believe that copies of it are still in existence. It was written during the General's first administration of the Sudan.—Mr. Edward Clodd will

shortly publish through Messrs. Chatto & Windus a volume on 'Myths and Dreams,' in which the place of myth in man's intellectual, and of dreams in his spiritual, development will be dealt with.—In order to make the series of "Hibbert Lectures" more accessible to the general public, the Trustees have determined to bring out the previous lectures in cheap editions. The issue will commence with Mr. Beard's lectures on the Reformation, and M. Renan's on the influence of Rome on the Catholic Church.—According to last advices Constantinople is about to be deprived of the benefit of another ancient institution. The Government, having made a crusade lately against the numerous charlatans, has now given directions to its officials to prosecute the magicians, denouncing them as common cheats and rogues. Whether the Court astrologer is doomed remains to be seen. Constantinople has always enjoyed a good supply of magicians, the best being from Morocco, and many of them blacks, which is a further recommendation. The magicians, whose studios can be seen in many a street, have been found of the greatest benefit, being preferred as doctors, doing a large business in love charms, and finding more thieves than the police. What the population, particularly the female portion, will do without these practitioners it is difficult to tell. There is, too, this to be said for them, that the practice of white magic is not contrary to be precepts of religion, and is, indeed, dependent on a condition of holiness. The romance of 'Jewad,' lately translated from the Turkish by Mr. E. J. Gibb, is mainly devoted to the marvels effected by a religious magician.—The Religious Tract Society will issue very soon 'An Introduction to the Books of Ezra, Nehemiah, and Esther,' by Prof. H. Sayce; 'Galilee in the Time of Christ,' by Dr. Selah Merrill; and a volume of 'Wesley Anecdotes.'

Outports.

CHINHAI AND NINGPO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

The French naval demonstration, varying in force, continues off Chinhai, but since the 1st and 3rd when they drew the fire of the forts, they have shown no wish, by a nearer approach to the batteries, to engage these defences. The Chinese occasionally send them a challenge by firing shots, night and day, but the enemy will not expose himself to danger. On the 13th and 14th one of the ironclads opened fire at long range, with 9½ in. shots, at the small fort known as the Siao Kong fort, but the practice was no better than on the 1st, and the heavy guns did little or no damage. This defence is not demolished, as your Correspondent telegraphed. The fort did not reply at such long range, and seeing that the heavy French guns could do no damage, it was wiser to wait till the ships came nearer. The French gunnery was very wild on the 1st, and apparently none of their shells exploded. Natives dug out several from the mud-banks.

If the French cannot do more than make a demonstration, they are simply bringing into discredit the prestige of Western naval Powers; and as to ironclads inspiring dread, they appear to be as unwilling to come within range of the Krupps and Armstrongs on shore as the old wooden craft. The enemy might as well take his departure for all the injury he has inflicted so far; and it will require the display of considerable valour to do serious damage to the defences. As to his soon capturing the ships inside the barrier, supposing the forts are silenced, it is the opinion of good judges that he will never succeed. His torpedo boats would have to jump the barrier and then run the gauntlet of

armed boats, torpedoes, Hotchkiss and Gatling ashore and afloat, and some 15,000 riflemen at short range. Moreover, if the vessels find their position uncomfortable, they have only to go round the bend to be out of range, or steam up river some miles inland.

The Chinese behave in a most exemplary way, and show little excitement and no hostility even towards the French priests, who go about as usual, and, with their young converts, indulge in boyish romps, and the Sabbatical amusement of kite flying on the race course on Sundays,—a singular contrast to the French treatment of Germans in 1870. The port is closed to large vessels, but the mandarins do not stop native boats going in and out as usual, if they can squeeze through the barrier. Chinese wonder why steamers do not come to share the rich harvest reaped by the adventurous lorchas, and they conclude that local interests are opposed to those of the steamer companies, because since the arrangement made by the energetic Consul for the United States, for the *Kiangpau* to come, all objection to steamer traffic outside Chinhai has been withdrawn. Consul Stevens deserves great credit for the energy he has shown in endeavouring to keep the port open to trade, and it is to be regretted that the steamer agents seem to have taken so little interest in this matter.

During the scare, which many foreigners have fomented, owners of godowns and holders of stocks are said to have made large profits, which the arrival of a steamer would have suddenly diminished. It is currently reported that opium fell Tls. 10 a chest as soon as it was heard that the *Kiangpau* was coming on the 15th to re-open communication with Shanghai, but the steamer did not arrive. Early on the 21st the French again opened fire on the little Siao Kong fort, which did not reply. So far the French artillery practice does not alarm the gunners in the forts. Their own practice on the 1st and 3rd is said to have been better than the French firing. The Tao-tai and Prefects visited Chinhai on the 20th. The people and troops seem to keep calm, and the latter show no signs of fear. Foreign residents at Chinhai are treated very civilly.

March 21st.

TIENTSIN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

The Japanese mission, which left for Peking on the night of the 17th, has caused an immense excitement in this part of this country. The exalted rank of Count Ito has thrown everybody off his balance, as full-blown Ambassadors are not usually seen in these parts, and people are curious to learn how much respect he will exact from the Chinese Ministers at Peking. Wu Ta-chéng, of Korean notoriety, came rushing down from Peking, arriving out of breath at midnight, primed to the muzzle with the Empress's instructions for the treatment of the Japanese Question, but was taken aback by the discovery that the mission had already started for the Capital, whither this bustling busybody had to hurry back. The American Legation has put forth an unusual effort to do homage to the exalted personage from Japan, one of the Secretaries of Legation having been sent down to Tientsin to attend Count Ito. This messenger also had a fool's errand, for he crossed the Japanese party on the road. No particular inconvenience, however, will be caused to the Ambassadorial party, as they are under the able pilotage of Admiral Enomotto, the Japanese Minister to China, who accompanies the Special Envoy, with some members of his staff. The civility on the part of the American Minister is a fair return for the attention shown by Count Ito to General Foote when he went to Corea,

Count Ito having told off his Secretary to accompany the General to Seoul and see him well introduced to the proper party there.

19th March.

CHEFOO.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

Word has just come from Chi-nan Fu that it has been decided to build a railroad from Tientsin to Kiukiang on the Yang-tzû. This rumour comes from such a source that it is hardly possible for it to be a mistake. The consent of the Governor has already been obtained. Any one who knows the peculiar internal construction of the Chinese Government will perceive that this is a most essential point. And I presume the Governors of the other provinces through which the road is to run have also given their consent. For without the consent of the Governors, even the Emperor himself cannot construct a railroad. A glance at the map of China will show that Kiukiang is on the direct road from Tientsin to Canton; and if the road to Kiukiang has been determined on, it is doubtless the ultimate intention to extend it to the City of Rams.

Intelligence has also come that the route is now being surveyed for a telegraph line to Chefoo, from some point on the line running from Shanghai to Tientsin. Of this there is no doubt, as the surveying party has been seen by some foreigners from Chefoo. The party cannot be more than two or three days' journey distant from this place. We may certainly hope to be in telegraphic communication with the outside world within two or three months.

24th March.

HANGCHOW.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

Things continue quite quiet in this city. For a few days after the news of the first attack on Chinhai reached us, there was considerable excitement among the people. The war so long contemplated from a distance seemed to be drawing unpleasantly near their own homes. But after waiting a few days and hearing of no further damage, they began to grow quiet, and to comfort themselves with the thought that the French though very dangerous on the water dare not come on shore. "Witness," they say, "their action at Foochow and at Formosa, and now at Chinhai. They cannot come ashore, and we here, at least, are safe." Notwithstanding this general feeling of security, however, it is reported that guns have been mounted on the towers over the gates on the side of the city next to the river.

There is much complaint among the people of falling-off in trade, especially in silk, on account of the "rebellion," as they designate the war, and many have been thrown out of work in consequence of it. They are inclined to lay the blame of this on foreigners indiscriminately. But the missionaries living here have had no cause to complain of rude treatment by the people, and there has been no interruption to mission work so far. Sometimes rude people try to annoy us in the street chapels, by asking why it is that we do not have the people "who are in rebellion" sent away from them. But it frequently occurs that some one in the audience will speak in our defence, and say, "They are here to preach, and have nothing to do with the war," or "They belong to one of the good nations, England, Germany, or the U.S.A." For the last week, travellers between Ningpo and Shanghai go by the way of this place.

20th March.

CANTON.

Saturday night witnessed another outbreak of Cantonese fanaticism. The shop occupied by Messrs A. S. Watson & Co. before they removed to their new premises has been turned into a revenue collecting office for collecting revenue from the bran guild. The bran is sold to breeders of pigs, so, as a natural consequence of this tax, poor John Chinaman will have to pay more for his pork. As the revenue collecting had been farmed out by the Mandarins to a non-member of the bran hong, the members of the guild assembled on Saturday night in considerable force bent upon pulling down or setting fire to the place. Soldiers were called out from the neighbouring Yumens and a strong force was sent by Lo Ki from the contingent quartered on Shameen. For some time it was difficult to say how things might go. The street gates were closed and a detachment of soldiers was told off to defend the Wesleyan Mission property on Canal Road. Fortunately the soldiers succeeded after some time in driving the people off, and little or no damage was done beyond a little stone-throwing.

It is reported that the Nam Hoi Magistrate has issued private instructions to shopkeepers that all Roman Catholics are to be dismissed from their employ.

The feeling against the levying of taxes is increasing, and loud and long-continued mutterings of discontent are heard. The Chinese are a long suffering people, but unless the squeezing and oppression be relaxed it is to be feared we shall hear of still more disturbances. These little outbreaks should be a warning to the wise. The people know that the tax collectors are making themselves rich out of their misery and want, and one cannot but feel sorry for the poor and struggling classes.

I hear that one of the men arrested for supplying provisions to the French has been beheaded.—*China Mail Cor.*

23rd March, 1885.

THE BLOCKADE OF PAKHOI.

Pakhoi, 11th March, 1885.

We are all at present in a state of great excitement. On the 7th instant, private telegrams, dated Hongkong the day previous, were received here, announcing that the French had declared the port blockaded from this day. This became generally known the day after, and on Monday the inhabitants emigrated en masse towards Lien Chau, taking with them as many of their goods and chattels as they could carry. It appears, however, they are not in fears of the French, well knowing there is little likelihood of their actually coming to this place. What they specially dread are the 'braves' that have of late accumulated here, with whom, on the slightest provocation, the rowdies of the place would join in burning and pillaging the place. The authorities have tried to restore confidence by issuing proclamations, and succeeded as far as stopping the 'clearing out' (probably because there are no more that care to go); but none have come back, and business generally is at a complete standstill, the shops being closed and the streets deserted. Even the proprietor of our local emporium of foreign goods (stores and provisions) has packed up all his things and sent them on to Lien Chau. Bearer s.s. *Ahove* is, as far as we know, the last opportunity which we will have for some time of conveying our grievances to the outer world, though so far no Frenchman has been reported as being seen in the vicinity. Bearer takes away goods and passengers at double rates, but having a lot of cargo in for Haiphong she can take but little. Should either the *Haioong* or *Greyhound* come along, they ought to make very good freight.—*China Mail Cor.*

Peking Gazettes.**ABSTRACT OF PEKING GAZETTES.**

January 12th.—(1) A Memorial from Liu Chin-t'ang, Governor of the New Dominion, reporting the death of a sub-prefect who threw himself down a well in a fit of chagrin at being suspended for the mismanagement of a case that came before him for hearing. A description of the manner in which the drowning man was fished up from the well by one of his servants, who was lowered head downwards for that purpose with a rope round his leg, is graphically given in the words of the witnesses, quoted verbatim from the minutes of the inquest.

(2) The Governor-General Li Hung-chang submits a return of appeal cases still unsettled in the province of Chihli. This return used to be called for annually and was sent to the Board only, but by new Regulations introduced this year, the returns have to be sent in every six months to the Board and reported to the Throne as well. The Memorialist begs to state that between the 10th moon of last year and the 6th moon of the present one twelve appeal cases, old and new, have been disposed of. There are still seventeen cases on the list, but of those one is an old one which should be cancelled, and dealt with as a new case, the appellant being dead and nothing being known of the whereabouts of the defendant or witnesses. A detailed list of the remaining sixteen has been sent to the Board, and is appended to this Memorial as an enclosure.

January 13th.—A Memorial from the Court of Censors, who report that a petition has been presented to them by one Feng Kuang-chieh, a native of Lei-po T'ing in Szechuen, who has been sent by his mother to the Capital to claim justice in the following case of wrong done to the family.

In the month of December 1882, the petitioner's father being grievously ill, the petitioner and his mother went to call in a doctor, leaving his sister, a maiden just 15 years old, alone in the house with her father. During their absence a soldier named Lo, with the connivance of the petitioner's next door neighbour, climbed over the neighbour's wall into the petitioner's premises and raped his sister. The girl, ashamed and mortified at the outrage which had been perpetrated upon her, swallowed a dose of opium two days later, unbeknown to her family, and hurried to the house of the man Lo, where she lay down and died. The suicide was reported to the sub-prefect and an inspection of the body was held, but the underlings had been bribed by the man Lo and the evidence was tampered with. Petitioner's mother appealed to the Governor-General, who ordered the man Lo's commanding officer to surrender him to the sub-prefect for trial; but when he was eventually brought before the Court no torture whatever was applied and the evidence elicited was false.

The case was reported twice to the higher court, but the guilty party was purposely screened; and the petitioner's mother has lodged appeals at the courts of the Prefect, Provincial Judge, and Governor General, all of whom referred the case back to the sub-prefect, who has allowed a year to pass without enquiring into the circumstances of the outrage on his sister, or awarding her defiler the penalty which the law demands. Failing to obtain justice locally, the petitioner's mother bade him come to the Capital and lay their case before the Court of Censors.

The Memorialists beg to append a copy of the appellants' petition in this case, which demands a careful investigation, and to solicit His Majesty's commands thereon.

Referred by special Decree to the Governor General of the province in the usual manner.

January 14th.—(1) A Decree announcing His Majesty's intention to attend a further service of prayer for snow on the 17th inst. at the Ta Kao Tien, the amount vouchsafed in response to the earlier supplication being insufficient. Services will be held at four other temples simultaneously.

(2) A Memorial from the Governor-General of Szechuen protesting against the scheme of the Governor-General at Nanking, recently sanctioned by Imperial Decree, for raising further funds for the necessities of the Two Kiang Provinces by the establishment of a tax station at a place called Wan-hu T'o for the levy of a likin tax of three cash per catty on Szechuen salt.

The Memorialist, under the advice of the officers charged with the management of the tea and salt tax collectorates, objects to the proposed additional levy on the ground that it will do no good, but contrariwise harm, to Szechuen and Hupei interests, and will prove of no advantage to the revenue of the Liang Kiang either.

The prime cost of Szechuen salt has risen greatly of late years, and a *yin* of 10,000 catties costs the merchant over Tls. 300 by the time it reaches Ich'ang. The selling price of salt in Hupei is from Tls. 3.1 to Tls. 3.2 per picul, so that the Szechuen merchants make a profit of a few taels only on every *yin*. An additional tax of two cash per catty has now been imposed upon the salt in Hupei, which reduces the profits to a minimum and the proposed addition of three cash more would entail a positive loss of Tls. 20 to Tls. 30 on every *yin*, while a differential duty on Szechuen salt to the benefit of Huai-an salt would stifle the sale of the former to the detriment of Szechuen interests, as some seventy or eighty million catties of salt are annually disposed of in the Two Hu provinces. The Hu provinces would also be losers by the proposed arrangement, for though the revenue from Szechuen salt is not what it was, the annual amount collected is still something approaching a million taels, which would be lost were Szechuen salt to cease being imported.

The revenue of the Two Kiang provinces, lastly, would derive no benefit, for the only result of the prohibitive tax it is proposed to levy would be the creation of a large contraband trade in Szechuen salt which the preventive service would be powerless to suppress. The untaxed Szechuen salt would then compete at a great advantage with the Huai-an salt, which is now introduced on the same terms as the Szechuen salt. The reduction in the sale of Huai-an salt would necessarily be a direct injury to the interest of the Two Kiang.—Referred to the Board.

January 15th.—(1) A Decree. The Censor Wan P'ei-yin advocates the necessity of storing up grain in the various provinces on a large scale as a provision against times of scarcity, and suggests that the system pursued in Szechuen be adopted as a model.

The storage of grain as a provision against seasons of scarcity is one of the important requirements of the country, and the necessity of carrying out this measure in an energetic manner has been repeatedly impressed upon the provincial high authorities, but the local authorities of the various provinces have of late years failed to adopt this precaution uniformly. Its execution has moreover been entrusted for the most part to the authorities, and it is impossible to guarantee the absence of fraud and speculation on the part of the underlings whose agency is made use of. The necessity of a genuine reorganization of the system is most urgent, and We hereby call upon all provincial high authorities to set apart funds for the storage of grain under the rules which are in force in Szechuen, the Department and District Magistrates and their respective jurisdictions being directed to consider with the gentry and elders the best means of encouraging the adoption of the system,

the due carrying out of which by their agency must receive careful attention, precaution being taken against the commission of irregularities by official underlings, whose agency is not to be made use of.

(2) A Decree in answer to a Memorial from a Censor who calls attention to the want of uniformity that exists in the treatment of various cases by the different Boards in consequence of the carelessness that has been displayed and errors that have been perpetrated in dealing with previous cases on the records. A list of cases the conditions of which were similar but the treatment different is submitted by the Censor, and We hereby direct the Boards concerned to give these cases their careful consideration and submit to Us their views with regard to them.

We further direct that any other cases the treatment of which has been dissimilar be considered by the Boards and a uniform system of procedure be laid down by them. In the future compilation of statutes undertaken by the different Boards the Presidents and Secretaries will exercise a minute scrutiny and determine a fair and uniform mode of procedure.

January 16th.—A Memorial from K'o-meng-o and Kuei Ying, Tartar General at Sui-yuan, and his deputy, reporting the decision they have given in the case of the disputed boundary question between the T'umed and Talate tribes in Mongolia, and requesting that a certain Beitzü of the latter tribe who allowed his subordinates to object to this decision may be committed to the Mongolian Superintendency for the determination of a penalty, one of the Administrators of the tribe and others being cashiered until they submit to the award that has been made.

As earlier reported, the Memorialists met the Captain of the Ikh Chao League at a place called Pao-t'ou Chün on the Yellow River for the purpose of settling this dispute. On the 21st of October, the day after their arrival, they proceeded first to examine the limits of the bed of the Yellow River and then called the witnesses of either side together and questioned them with the aid of the Ikh Chao League. The T'umed tribe produced charts and records, and the Talate tribe produced two maps and copy of a memorial from an Imperial Commissioner in the 51st year of the reign Ch'ien Lung, in which the old channel of the Yellow River was laid down as a boundary, with the Decree appended thereto. The T'umed also admitted the existence of this Decree, but their charts did not agree with those of the Talates, the latter maintaining that the old course of the Yellow River lay to the north of its present course, while the T'umed maintained with equal persistency that the old course lay to the south of the present line, and each party pointed to old watercourses in support of their respective assertions. Looking to the decision given by a previous Governor, and to the fact that the evidence given by the people of the locality showed that the river did originally flow south of its present course, the Memorialist decided to allot the land east of the tumuli at the village of Wu-érh-pa-ch'i to the T'umed, a decision which was formally announced to the assembled parties to the suit. The Beitzü of the Talates refused to accept this decision, although the equity of the award was thoroughly appreciated by the Captain of the Ikh Chao League, who did his best to persuade the Talates to acquiesce. They continued still to protest, so the Memorialists made a second survey which confirmed them in their previous opinion, and they decided in accordance with the precedent afforded in the reign Ch'ien Lung to maintain the boundary line they had already laid down.

The Talates none the less continued obstinate and refused to submit, while the Beitzü above referred to, who has just succeeded to the title and is very ignorant of official matters, allowed his Administrator

Holiday recommends should be accepted. Decided to agree to this.

Shanghai Public Band.—The following letter is ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 19th March, 1885.

SIR,—I am instructed by the Committee of the Public Band to bring to your notice that the agreements with the musicians expired on the 30th Sept. last, and that that with Mr. Vela will terminate on the 15th May next, and they recommend that fresh contracts should be made in both cases, to expire on 30th Sept., 1887.

The last agreements made with the Bandmen were for over two years, and the Committee wish to point out that the musicians have consented to make the proposed new ones on somewhat more favourable terms,—by which an economy of about Tls. 200 per annum may be effected,—provided they are also for two years or more. In the case of Mr. Vela, the wisdom of engaging his services for the same term as the bandmen, appears to the Committee to require no further comment from them.

The Committee also desire to recommend Mr. Vela for a leave of absence of five or six months—to 30th Sept.—on private family affairs. He wishes to make a visit to Europe.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

E. A. FABRIS,

Sec., Public Band Committee.

R. F. THORBURN, Esq.,

Secretary, Municipal Council.

Decided to reply that as the Ratepayers at the Annual Meeting were in favour of the Band being kept up, the Council have no objection to new agreements being made with Mr. Vela and the musicians, as recommended by the Committee, provided that the amount they are called upon to contribute, does not exceed Tls. 6,000 per annum. With regard to leave being granted to Mr. Vela until the end of September, the Council consider that this is a matter which must be left to the Committee to decide about.

Public Meeting, Franco-Chinese Difficulty.—The following letter is ordered to be published:—

Shanghai, 20th March, 1885.

SIR,—Replying to your No. 85/81 of 16th instant with reference to the expenses of the Public Meeting of 16th September, I am directed to say that the Committee regret to see that the Council consider they are not in a position to refund to the Chamber the expenses incurred, as no provision has been made for it in the budget, but as the understanding was clearly that the expense was incurred for the benefit of the general public the Committee hope that the Council will make the necessary provision in next year's budget.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

GEO. R. CONNER,

Secretary.

ROBT. F. THORBURN, Esq.,

Secretary, Shanghai Municipal Council.

Decided to reply that as the Council do not consider this a Municipal matter they do not see their way to make any provision in the Budget for next year, for repaying the amount to the Chamber.

Ince Foreshore Case.—Letter from the Legal Adviser submitted, stating that the defendant in this case has deposited Tls. 1,850 as security for the prosecution of the appeal and costs, and has obtained an order for leave to appeal.—Decided to instruct Mr. Robinson to take the necessary steps for carrying on the case on behalf of the Council, as they assume from his note that there is no other mode of settling the matter.

The Meeting then adjourned.

SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE.

The annual general meeting of the Chamber of Commerce was held on Thursday afternoon at the offices of the Chamber. Mr. J. G. Purdon (Chairman) presided, and there were also present Messrs. P. G. Hubbe, E. H. Lavers and St. C. Michaelsen

(members of the Committee), F. E. Haskell, J. S. Ezekiel, J. K. Davis, J. H. B. Allen, A. G. Wood, H. R. Hearn, J. F. Rodewald, A. J. M. Inverarity, J. Chapsal, W. C. Ward, Max Adler, and George R. Corner (Secretary).

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, there is a quorum present; but before we go on with the regular business of the meeting, I should like to allude to a subject which I have no doubt we have all thought a great deal about. I mean the sudden and unexpected death of Sir Harry Parkes. What he has done is known to the world; it is a matter of history. The estimation in which he was held by his Government was shown by the promotion from one position to another; and that he was always acceptable to the communities among whom he was placed is shown by the regret of those whom he left. I have known him for thirty-years, and I have never heard but one opinion of him both in his official capacity and in his private life; he was a frank, cordial, generous and hearty friend. And as Sir Harry Parkes always had the commercial interests of China at heart, it is our duty to take some public notice of the loss which has been sustained by his death. I beg to move—

That this Chamber, composed of members of various nationalities, and representing the mercantile community of Shanghai, has heard with feelings of the deepest regret the sad tidings of the death of Sir Harry Parkes, K.C.B., G.C.M.G., H.B.M.'s Envoy Extraordinary and Minister Plenipotentiary in Peking, believing as they do that the loss is one which will be felt in all relations between foreigners and Chinese, and particularly so at the present time. Further be it resolved that the expression of the sincere sympathy of the Chamber be conveyed to his family.

MR. HEARN seconded the resolution, which was carried unanimously.

The Secretary then read the notice calling the meeting.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, I did not expect to have the honour of addressing this meeting, because I expected to be on my way home; but I am unfortunately, so far as I am concerned, in the position of having to address you at a short notice. There is nothing to call for special remark that I am aware of. The report has been in your hands for some days, and there is nothing that I can think of beyond what is in the report; but if there are any questions to ask I shall be very happy to answer them.

No questions were asked.

The CHAIRMAN—I beg to move:—

That the Report for the year ending 30th December, 1884, as presented, be accepted and passed.

The following is the

REPORT.

The last Report of the Committee was presented to the Members at the Annual General Meeting which was held at the offices of the Chamber on the 4th April, 1884.

The Committee elected at that Meeting were Messrs. W. Brand, C. J. Holliday, P. G. Hubbe, C. Jantzen, J. J. Kenwick, E. H. Lavers, J. G. Purdon, J. M. Ringer, E. G. Vouillemont, and J. M. Young.

Mr. Purdon was chosen Chairman, and Mr. Holliday Vice-Chairman.

Mr. Jantzen having left the port, Mr. St. C. Michaelsen was requested to join the Committee. Mr. Young has also gone home, but his seat has not been filled.

The position of affairs with regard to China and France has, as was expected, been a source of considerable anxiety to the community at this port, and although the French authorities here made public that it was not intended that Shanghai should be molested, the uncertainty as to whether the course of events might not render it impossible for the French Admiral to adhere to that intention, created a feeling of uneasiness among the Chinese and induced the withdrawal of a large amount of native capital hitherto employed in the business of the port. The Chinese authorities, as a matter of precaution, have partially blocked the entrance to the river at the Woosung Bar and taken measures to com-

pletely do so whenever they deem it necessary. The Committee drew the attention of the Consular Body to these acts as tending seriously to imperil the water approach to Shanghai.

In the spring of the year the Committee had an interview with H.E. Sir Harry Parkes, H.B.M. Minister at Peking, in accordance with the resolution passed at the last annual meeting on the subject of improving the approaches to the river and more especially the Woosung Bar, when H.B.M. Minister was pleased to inform the Committee that he had special instructions from the Foreign Office to give the subject his attention, and that the Chamber might depend upon his doing his best in their interest, although the time was unfavourable for pushing the matter with the Chinese authorities.

The Committee at the same time drew the attention of H.B.M. Minister to the present unsatisfactory action of H.I.M. Customs with regard to Duty Drawbacks, the Customs Notification of December 1883, allowing Drawbacks to be claimed as cash or tendered in payment of duties, having been rescinded by a fresh Notification in March of this year, and the old system reverted to, which has already proved a considerable burden to trade, causing the looking-up of much capital and in many cases actual loss from lapse of time. Sir Harry S. Parkes promised to consider the question, stating that he agreed with the Committee as to the propriety of the Drawbacks being treated as cash, but that the independence of the Provincial Governments was probably the cause of the trouble.

Considerable inconvenience having been experienced through the practice of forwarding advance musters of Kiukiang Teas to the Hankow market which were afterwards found not truly to represent the bulk, the Committee have in concert with the Hankow community been in correspondence with Mr. G. Jamieson, H.B.M. Consul at Kiukiang, with the view of inducing the Chinese authorities to put an end to the practice. The Committee have endeavoured to show that it would not be against the interest of the Kiukiang merchants but rather the contrary, that no musters should be shown until the bulk of the tea has arrived at or near Kiukiang; and they are still in correspondence with Mr. Jamieson.

In January last it was brought to the notice of the Committee that a considerable encroachment was about to be made on the foreshore of the Hongkew side of the Soochow Creek by bunding out and filling in the banks, and as the proceeding appeared to threaten the waterway and add to the already existing difficulties of the river navigation, the Committee addressed Dr. Lührsen, H.I.G.M. Consul-General and Doyen of the Consular Body, begging him to bring the matter to the notice of his colleagues, and to ask them to take such steps as they considered necessary. A Committee of Enquiry was thereupon appointed consisting of the Chairman of the Committee of the Chamber, a delegate from the French Council, one from the Municipal Council, and one from the Consular Body.

A communication was received from Mr. H. E. Hobson, H.I.M. Commissioner of Customs, submitting a revised system of Re-export Passes on Foreign Goods for the approval of the Chamber, it having been found that the present arrangement was abused and difficult to check. The Committee, after obtaining the opinion of those principally interested, forwarded the result to the Commissioner. The main objection to the alteration appears to be the delay which might arise from the working of the new system.

The Harbour-master, Mr. A. M. Bisbee, having suggested some alterations in the existing Pilotage Regulations in accordance with representations made to him by the licensed pilots of the port, the new rules were submitted to the Committee by Dr. Lührsen, H.I.G.M. Consul-General and Doyen of the Consular Body, for their approval. The bulk of the new Regulations apply to the pilots who suggested them, and have no bearing upon the mercantile interests; but the Committee upon the recommendation of those specially interested in shipping, suggested certain other modifications in the existing regulations.

In September the Chinese authorities gave official notice of their intention to block the Woosung Bar, and the Committee thereupon addressed General Stahl, the U. S. Consul.

General, suggesting that Admiral Davis, as Senior Naval Officer, should be requested to consult with other Naval Officers here as to the best means of doing it with as little injury to the waterway as possible.

It being considered advisable that public expression of opinion should be given on the existing state of affairs here and the ill-effects they must have on the commerce of China, a General Public Meeting was called by a special Committee for the 16th September, which was very largely attended. Resolutions were passed that urgent appeals should be made to the British, German and American Governments to call upon the Treaty Powers collectively to tender their good offices to France and China with a view to bringing about such a settlement of the quarrel as should satisfy the honor of both countries: and instructing the Committee to telegraph to the Chambers of Commerce of England, Germany, and America, requesting them to bring the matter to the notice of their respective governments, and to invite the co-operation of Chambers of Commerce of other countries interested in the Trade of China.

The result of the meeting was duly telegraphed home and the Committee received assurance of every assistance possible from their London correspondent, and from the New York Chamber of Commerce. The prompt steps taken by the Chamber's London Committee deserved the thanks of the Chamber which have accordingly been forwarded to them.

The Accounts of the Chamber are appended showing a balance in hand of Tls. 671.97 with the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank. The Funds of the Chamber have been drawn on to the extent of Tls. 563.74 for the cost of the Public Meeting and Telegraphs, and there is a further amount for London expenses still to be met of some Tls. 155.00.

At the annual meeting of the Chamber called for 26th March the following business will be brought forward, together with any motions which may be made in accordance with the rules.

1. Adoption of the Report.
2. Passing the Accounts.
3. Election of the Committee.

J. G. FURDON,
Chairman.

Mr. HÜBBE seconded the motion, and it was adopted.

The CHAIRMAN—The next resolution, gentlemen, is the passing of the accounts. All that I can say about them is that I am sorry they do not show a more flourishing state of the Chamber; but, as was said last year, I do not know of any way in which the funds can be increased except by an additional subscription. Does anybody wish to make any remarks about these accounts?

There being no response,

The CHAIRMAN moved—

That the accounts for the year 1884, as appended to the report, be accepted and passed.

The following are the accounts

THE SHANGHAI GENERAL CHAMBER OF COMMERCE
In Account Current with the Secretary.

Dec. 31, 1884.	Tls.
To Market Report—Printing.....	993.00
" do. Shroff.....	60.00
" do. Postages.....	30.00
" do. Statistics.....	280.00
General Printing.....	1,365.00
Books and Stationery.....	113.76
Postages.....	88.00
Advertising.....	17.40
Insurance.....	11.82
Newspapers.....	2.50
Wages.....	98.50
Rent.....	144.00
Rates and Taxes.....	650.00
Secretary.....	48.00
Sundries.....	1,500.00
Public Meeting Expenses.....	25.00
Telegrams.....	36.60
	527.14
	563.74
Meteorological System— Paid Rev. Dechevrens.....	1,201.30
Balance carried to 1885.....	671.97
	Tael..... 6,558.99

Cr.

Jan. 1, 1885.	Tls.
By Balance of 1883 account.....	1,634.14
" 44 Members' Subscriptions.....	2,200.00
" Market Report.....	1,439.75
" Interest on Deposit and Current Accounts.....	73.80
" Meteorological Subscriptions.....	1,201.30
	Tael..... 6,558.99

Jan. 1, 1885.
By Balance brought down..... 671.97

E. & O. E.
Shanghai, 28th February, 1885

GEO. R. CORNER,
Secretary.

Audited and found correct,
Wm. HOWIE.
JOSEPH WELCH.

INCOME AND EXPENDITURE FOR THE YEAR, 1884.

Income.	Tls.
Subscriptions of 44 Members.....	2,200.00
Profit on Market Report.....	98.50
Interest.....	73.80

Balance Expenditure over Income.....	2,350.55
	348.43
	Tls..... 2,698.98

Memo.

Balance of 1883 account.....	1,634.14
Deduct excess Expenditure over Income on 1884 account.....	348.43
Deduct Expenses of Meeting.....	563.74

912.17

Expenditure.

General Printing.....	113.76
General Postages.....	17.40
Sundries.....	25.00
Books and Stationery.....	88.00
Advertising.....	11.82
Newspapers.....	98.50
Rates and Taxes.....	650.00
Secretary.....	48.00
Wages.....	144.00
Insurance.....	2.50

Tls..... 2,698.98

Mr. MICHAELSEN seconded the motion, and it was carried.

The CHAIRMAN—The only other business of the meeting is the election of a Committee. There are just the number required for the Committee who have consented to serve; therefore it simply requires a formal election of them as they stand. I beg to propose—

That the following gentlemen be elected to serve on the Committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Max. Adler, W. Brand, J. S. Ezekiel, F. E. Haskell, P. G. Hübbe, J. J. Keswick, E. H. Lavers, St. C. Michaelson, E. G. Vouillement and A. G. Wood.

The resolution was carried unanimously.

The CHAIRMAN—Gentlemen, that concludes the business which the Committee has to bring forward.

Mr. WOOD—I beg to propose a vote of thanks to the Chairman and the retiring Committee for their labours during the past year.

Mr. EZEKIEL—I have much pleasure in seconding that.

The meeting then separated.

THE PERAK TIN MINING AND SMELTING COMPANY.

A special general meeting of shareholders in this Company was held on Thursday afternoon, 26th March, at the Company's offices, Nanking Road. Mr. W. V. Drummond, the Chairman of the Board of Directors presided, and there were present Messrs. E. O. Arbuthnot and E. G. Low, (Directors) R. E. Wainwright, D. Jones, H. H. Joseph, T. Latham, C. D. Kerr, A. Thurburn, W. J. Clarke, F. W. Lemarchand, R. Francis, L. Pila, R. M. Campbell, W. Judd, W. Brand, T. R. Wheelock, E. Robinson, E. J. Hogg, W. C. Ward, and C. J. Dudgeon, Secretary, representing 3,280 shares and 971 votes.

The CHAIRMAN, in opening the meeting said—Gentlemen, Mr. Haughton, who has examined our property at Papan, Chanduriong, and Selama, in the state of Perak, and who has furnished a report, an abstract of which has been forwarded to you, has also given us within the last few days details of the method of working which he proposes we should adopt from the present time. In order to give you that information a little beforehand, so that you could consider it carefully before coming to the meeting, we prepared a small memorandum and issued it a few days ago, so that you are aware of the exact form in which he proposes we should recommence work in the State. We have no formal

business to transact to-day, and all I have to do is to introduce Mr. Haughton to you, and suggest that you should ask him any questions with regard to the work that may occur to you; he has some useful figures with regard to the Company, and with regard to the work done by the Company up to the present time; and he will be able to give you any information you may wish to have, respecting the past, or the future of the Company. I am sorry to tell you that he is suffering from a severe cold which affects his voice, but I have no doubt he will try to explain everything to you, and I have now nothing more to do than to introduce him to you.

Mr. HAUGHTON said—As the Chairman has told you I have a very bad cold, and it will be difficult for me to speak to you very long. I think, to commence with, that all you gentlemen interested in this investment should be taken very severely to task for allowing the scrip of the Company to be standing at \$25 per share, 50 per cent. below par. I think if you as commercial men had gone into the thing as a matter of figures, you would not have allowed the scrip to run down to \$25 per share, because there are very few business speculations that give a return the first year of 10 per cent. on the investment. You commenced with a nominal capital of \$250,000. Your books here show profit on interest and exchange account \$4,000, and you have received from tin sales \$18,000, making \$22,000: the amount you have received from tin alone gives you a return of 7 per cent., while the amount received from tin and interest collectively gives you a return of over 8½ per cent. But taking it as it ought to be taken on the expended capital, say in round numbers \$182,000, the \$22,000 profits gives you a return of 12 per cent. on the expended capital, or the tin alone gives you a return of over 10 per cent. Again, take the capital expended exclusive of assets, this sum is only \$142,000, then the \$22,000 gives you a return of over 15 per cent., and the tin alone a return of nearly 13 per cent. I think, gentlemen, you have been working, or calculating in the dark, when you allowed your stock to go down to fifty per cent. below par. With regard to the Company I can only say one thing; you have gone to work and developed the poorest property you have got—Papan. You have Chanduriong, where you can commence to work within eighty yards of a face of tin in the Sri Mucka mine which I am perfectly confident will yield at least 1½ per cent. tin from four to five feet of wash dirt; and Chanduriong alone ought to pay you 25 per cent. I have suggested that an excavation of some 200 or 250 feet be made here, and when this is done I feel sure you will get from 25 to 30 tons of tin from the bottom, but even then, I say, by all means let the mine out on tribute. There are plenty of towkays willing to take tributes provided that you will pump out the water for them, and you have all the appliances to do that ready purchased. An expenditure of \$6,000 would be ample to do the whole thing. I don't think it is necessary for me to say more with regard to Chanduriong; I suggest that you should make the excavation, and the cost would not be more than \$6,000. As regards Selama. This is unquestionably the best concession you have got; that is to my fancy. I would prefer 50 acres of Selama to pretty nearly all the rest of your property. That a lode exists there I am perfectly confident. There are samples here that I myself obtained, and they unquestionably came from a lode, and to discover that lode is only a matter of expending \$6,000 at the outside. I don't think it would take more than two months to prove the existence of the lode, and the sum I have mentioned will be ample to do it. When the lode is found it would be necessary for further capital to be expended, because you will

have to sink a shaft, but once you get your lode it will not be difficult for you to raise the capital to work it. At present you require no further capital to develop these two properties. Gentlemen, please excuse me from saying more; it is very difficult for me to talk, but I shall be glad to answer any questions you would like to ask me.

Mr. LEMARCHAND—Where would you propose to raise the capital supposing it is wanted?

Mr. HAUGHTON I should advise the Company to subdivide the Selama lot, and put one lot on the London market as a block of 250 acres. I don't think you would have the least difficulty in getting the money on the London market.

In answer to Mr. Hogg, Mr. Haughton said it was impossible to say the amount of capital that would be required to work a block of 250 acres, until the thickness and nature of the lode was known and the nature of the rock and the depth. The formation, he said, was porphyritic granite and usually good working ground. If a block of 250 acres of the Selama lot belonged to him he should not think of putting it on the London market for less than £100,000. The Company would still have the other 250 acres, and they could do what they liked with it. He had no doubt the lode existed, but it was not a geological certainty that it was continuous. All lodes, as a rule, were continuous, but at times they were very troublesome. There might be two or three years constant working, then suddenly there would be "a fault" in the lode; it might break and jump either to the right or left, backwards or forwards, and money would have to be spent to find it again.

In reply to Mr. DUNN, Mr. Haughton stated that all the water from the claims at Papan to be let on tribute drained into one pump and the machinery then pumped it away.

Mr. WHEELLOCK asked a great many questions in reference to the machinery and the mistakes Mr. Hampton, the manager, had made. Mr. Haughton said there was no necessity to move any of the fixed machinery to do the pumping. The Company had sufficient machinery to do all the mining on their properties, and Mr. Hampton was well aware of the mistakes he had made; it was impossible for him to make any more. He did not think Mr. Hampton had ever opened up a new country before, and this was the reason probably of his errors. He had been too sanguine, and his experience has been connected chiefly with lode mining, not with alluvial deposits, and he bought the machinery to work on the same principle that was followed at the Cornish mines. With regard to Mr. Hampton he would say this: that the Company might get twenty men, and not one of them would be as energetic and persevering as he was, nor did he think a man could be found who had the interests of the Company more at heart than Mr. Hampton had. The mistakes he had made were simply because as an English miner he had not had the experience of developing mines in new countries. Mr. Hampton could not make the mistakes on the Selama block that he had made on the Papan block. The mining on the Selama block would be of the same kind as that in Cornwall—lode mining.

A great number of other questions were asked Mr. Haughton, and he answered them to the satisfaction of the shareholders, who at the conclusion of the meeting passed a vote of thanks, thanking him for his attendance at the meeting and the valuable information he had given them.

In reply to Mr. Wainwright, the Chairman explained that it was the intention of the Directors to carry out the proposals made by Mr. Haughton in his report. These proposals had been circulated among the shareholders, and they could be carried out with the present capital of the Company,

with sufficient money kept in reserve to meet all the liabilities of the Company. The present Company was about to be wound up, with the view of registration as a Limited Company in Hongkong, and advertisements would appear in the newspapers in the course of a few days. The property and assets of this Company would be sold to the new Company, and there would be a nominal office in Hongkong, but the Board of Management would still be in Shanghai; no alteration, in fact, would be made so far as the management of the Company here was concerned. The expense of registration would be from Tls. 1,000 to Tls. 1,200, and this had been provided for in the reserve put aside to meet liabilities.

The decision of the Directors was apparently approved by the shareholders, but no motion was passed on the subject, the Chairman stating that the meeting had been called merely for the Directors to redeem their pledge to give the shareholders an opportunity of meeting Mr. Haughton.

SELANGOR TIN MINING COMPANY OF SHANGHAI.

The annual general meeting of the shareholders of this Company was held in the Company's offices on Friday, 27th March. Mr. W. V. Drummond (Chairman) presided, and there were also present Messrs. E. O. Arbuthnot and R. Francis (Directors), R. E. Wainwright, C. D. Kerr, D. Jones, F. W. Lemarchand, G. d'Arnoult, E. G. Low, W. Church, R. M. Campbell, W. Buchanan, L. Moore, E. Robinson, and C. J. Dudgeon (Secretary), representing 1,126 shares and 453 votes.

The CHAIRMAN said—Gentlemen, the meeting we are holding to-day is the annual meeting for the year 1885. It is only three months since we held the last annual meeting; but we have thought it advisable to make the meeting to-day the annual meeting instead of a special meeting because it will enable us to place before you at the same time a financial statement of the position of the Company in the ordinary way. As we have already mentioned to you, by the Deed of Settlement if no date is fixed the annual meeting has to take place in March. We therefore purposely fixed no date at the last annual meeting, and that is the reason that this meeting is held to-day. It therefore becomes necessary for us to transact certain formal business, and I propose first to ask you to vote upon three resolutions. The first resolution is to pass the report and accounts, the second is for the re-election of Mr. Francis as a director, and the third is for the appointment of an auditor. The fourth resolution I will read at this moment; but it will not be put to you until after you have had an opportunity of hearing everything Mr. Haughton has to say and asking him everything you think proper. That resolution is—

That the Directors be empowered to carry out the scheme recommended by Mr. Haughton for the working of Block No. 8 at Sungei Puteh.

I read it now in order to give you a clear idea of what will be submitted to you; and after you have had an opportunity of putting any questions you think proper to Mr. Haughton it will be put to the meeting. Now before putting these resolutions I have only a very few words to say with regard to the position and prospects of the Company. Mr. Haughton, as you know, has come from England for this Company and another, and has visited the State of Selangor and examined and made a report upon the property of the Company. A very full abstract of that report has been submitted to you, and has been in your hands for some time. He has, since his arrival here, been in communication with the Board of Directors and has placed before them the details of the proposals he has made with regard to the future working of the Com-

pany. These have been considered by the Directors; and the moment they found themselves in a position to do so they prepared a concise memorandum of the proposals, which has been posted to all the shareholders. I therefore presume that you have each of you received and considered the proposition about to be made to you. You will observe that the position of the Company is this. It has remaining at the present moment an amount of capital which is just about equal to the gross liabilities of the Company at the present moment under agreements which have been made—that is assuming that every agreement had to be paid in full. The assets and property of the Company are worth a certain amount; it is impossible to say exactly what. Negotiations have been carried on by the Board of Directors with the view of selling so much of the property as would not be required under any circumstances for the future working of the Company. Several offers have been made for different portions of the Company's property, and these are now under consideration, though none have up to the present time been actually accepted; altogether they represent a considerable sum. We see our way to realizing, without detriment to the future working of the Company, at the present time somewhere about \$9,000. We do not consider it safe to recommend the shareholders to undertake to do anything more than commence work at one spot, at an outlay of about \$5,000—the excavation of Block No. 8 at Sungei Puteh. The question you will have to decide is this. We have before us two alternatives. One is to wind up the Company and sell off the property for what it will fetch and discontinue altogether the undertaking; the other is to realize sufficient of the assets to enable us to test and prove the excavation which has already been partially opened, and which Mr. Haughton recommends us to work at. If you adopt the first alternative, it would produce I think about three to four dollars a share, and that would be the end of the undertaking; if you decide upon giving the Company another chance, then of course that money must be spent in giving the Company that other chance. It is between the two that you have to decide to-day. We have come to the conclusion that the chance recommended by Mr. Haughton is better worth going into than winding up the Company and dividing the few dollars per share. That is the way we view it, and that is what we recommend to you to-day. It is of course for you to decide. In reference to that, there is but one point that I need refer to. This position of affairs is one which I think you should bear in mind is not at all an uncommon one in many undertakings, and is a very common one in mining undertakings. There are at the present moment a great number of most successful and paying mines—mines which are successful to-day and which have been so for many years—which have been not only in the position in which we are, but in an actually worse position—they had arrived at the end of their capital and had to face the question of raising fresh capital to continue their operations. In some cases—in many cases in fact—there has been the courage and determination to raise capital—in some instances to a very small amount—and that has carried the companies over the bridge, and these companies are at the present moment, and have been in some instances for a long time, very profitable and paying companies. That is a fact which I think it is reasonable to bear in mind. I will only mention two that occur to me at the moment, and which I think are familiar to all of you; perhaps Mr. Haughton could mention others to you if you think it worth while, and give you interesting details. The first I would mention is the Mount Bischoff Mine, which has for many years past paid dividends of something like four hundred

per cent. per annum. The first company formed to work this property spent £30,000 and failed; it was reconstituted, and the second company has been for many years a very successful one. The other case is that of the Rio Tinto Mine, a name which is probably as familiar as the other to most of you. This mine was, as I dare say you all know, a great many years ago on its last legs, and it was just a question whether it would fall through; but a very small sum of money brought it through the crisis, and it is now one of the best and most paying mines in the world. I do not mean to say positively that we are in the position of those companies; but I do say that it is a very common thing in mining operations that about the time when success is near the company arrives at the end of its first capital and it is a question whether it shall be given the last chance which is very often necessary to prove whether it is a paying property or not. That having so often occurred before, it is a question whether it is not worth while giving this company the same chance that others have had and make an effort to develop the property and see whether it has in it the elements of a paying property or not. Mr. Haughton is the gentleman on whose reputation and ability we must rely in that matter. If he had told us that it was a failure—that there were no elements of success in it—if course we should have to say to you, there is but one course to adopt, let us realize everything and divide whatever we can lay our hands on. As he does not say that, in my opinion it would be a foolish course to adopt. If you cannot give three, or two, at any rate give one of these properties a trial. We are prepared to recommend you to adopt that course. These are our proposals. I recommend you to get from Mr. Haughton as much information as will satisfy you before that last resolution is put to the meeting. I will now put the three formal resolutions, and then invite you to discuss the matter with Mr. Haughton. I beg to move—

That the report and accounts, as presented, be passed.

Mr. FRANCIS seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Mr. ARBUTHNOT then moved—

That Mr. Francis be re-elected a Director of the Company.

The CHAIRMAN seconded the motion, and it was carried.

Mr. FRANCIS moved—

That Mr. Kerr be reappointed Auditor of the Company, and that his remuneration be fixed at £1s. 100 per annum.

Mr. ARBUTHNOT seconded the motion, and it was carried.

The CHAIRMAN—That completes the formal resolutions, gentlemen, and I will now simply introduce Mr. Haughton to you and ask him to give you such information as he thinks necessary, and ask you to supplement it by such questions as you think necessary.

Mr. HAUGHTON—Mr. Chairman and gentlemen, I do not think it is necessary for me to say anything particular with regard to this Selangor property, because you have already had my report. I can simply say this—that in so far as that Block No. 8, of which I have spoken so confidently, is concerned, I think it is well worth a trial at an expenditure of \$5,000 or \$6,000. There are several bores. There is one line of seven bores none of which show less than four feet, and up to sixteen feet of tin. There is also a line of eight bores showing from 2 ft. 6 up to 10 feet. That is satisfactory to me and I should be perfectly satisfied to speculate my own money in it, in so far as investing \$5,000 or \$6,000 to see what the bottom is really like. I think myself it would be gross folly on your part to throw the Company into liquidation for the small amount of money that you can derive from it at the present time, and not

to expend that three or four dollars a share in putting down that excavation. It is well worth a trial. As the Chairman has said, it is not by any means a singular case for a company to be in this position and afterwards to be a very rich paying company. The Mount Bischoff and Rio Tinto mines are known throughout the world, and I know several others. With regard to the other recommendations I have made, I think they had better remain in abeyance until such time as you have tested Block No. 8 of the Sungei Puteh Mine. One of my reasons for forming such a strong opinion as to the value of this block is its situation in relation to the Ampang Mine—Mr. Haughton pointed out the relative positions of the two mines, and explained geologically his reasons for believing that this portion of the Sungei Puteh mine would be found similar in character to the Ampang Mine. He said he did not believe there was any large extent of tin deposit; he believed it was merely a local deposit, similar to the Ampang Mine. The Ampang Mine was enormously rich; but he believed if it were measured it would be found that the whole area worked at Ampang did not exceed twenty acres; but an enormous amount of tin had been taken out of that twenty acres. He was of opinion that there was a similar local deposit in the Company's property extending over ten or twelve acres. In conclusion he strongly advised the shareholders, instead of dividing the small matter of three or four dollars a share, to invest this money, which was amply sufficient for the purpose, in testing this part of their property. He could safely recommend them to give it a trial. The machinery was there, and all they had to do was to pump up the water and commence operations.

A number of questions were then put to Mr. Haughton by shareholders with regard to the details of his recommendations and the present condition of the Company's property. In the course of his answers Mr. Haughton said that if they found a rich deposit of tin in Block 8 of Sungei Puteh he should strongly recommend the Company to spend a few thousand dollars in prospecting other parts of the property. He thought there were about fifty acres of tin land at Sungei Puteh; and if this fifty acres turned out only half as good as the Ampang Mine, at the very least it would give them back their capital and 200 per cent. from the time of working.

The CHAIRMAN remarked that the Company had been granted the right of choosing fifty-acre blocks in the State. He asked Mr. Haughton whether, in the event of the proposed operations turning out successful, there was any probability of their finding other blocks which could be successfully worked.

Mr. HAUGHTON said the district required a great deal of prospecting. There were local deposits everywhere; but what he might call the really good continuous alluvial deposits, had all been worked out. They could walk four or five miles along a valley with nothing but mounds—ground that had been worked out years ago by Malays and Chinese. Mr. Haughton gave suggestions as to the directions in which it would be well to work in the event of extended operations becoming practicable. He said the Chinese had worked the alluvial deposits; they had found tin in a valley and worked straight along it; but there were rich local deposits. The Ampang Mine, which had been discovered by accident, was purely a local deposit; there was no tin to be traced within nearly half a mile of it. In answer to Mr. Wainwright, Mr. Haughton said he estimated that the wash-dirt in the bores on Blocks would give on an average one per cent. or more of tin; he was certain it would give at least one per cent. That would give an immense profit, if it turned out as well as the bores led them to expect. With three feet of wash-dirt they could turn out

about five tons of tin a week, employing two hundred men.

The CHAIRMAN asked Mr. Haughton if he would recommend that Block 8 at Sungei Puteh should be worked on the tribute system.

Mr. HAUGHTON thought it would be rather too good for the tribute system, unless they could get the Chinese to pay 50 or 60 per cent. for it. He was confident, however, that they could get people to take it on the tribute system if they wished.

The CHAIRMAN moved—

That the Directors be empowered to carry out the scheme recommended by Mr. Haughton for the working of Block 8 of Sungei Puteh.

Mr. Low seconded the motion.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT, speaking on behalf of several Hongkong shareholders, though it was rather premature to take such a very decided step at so short a notice. He thought it very desirable that shareholders, and particularly those at a distance, should have an opportunity of considering the matter. If necessary he would move that the matter should be adjourned for a fortnight.

Mr. DRUMMOND said the Directors had no special views one way or the other on the point. They had placed before the shareholders all the facts they could, and they were prepared either to agree to an adjournment or to decide the matter at once, just as the shareholders pleased. It had been impossible for them to postpone this meeting until the Hongkong shareholders could consider the matter and have their views represented here, because they could not detain Mr. Haughton in Shanghai so long.

Mr. LEMARCHAND thought it would be only fair to the Hongkong shareholders to postpone the matter.

Mr. KERR asked whether there were more shares held in Hongkong or in Shanghai.

The SECRETARY said Shanghai predominated, but there was a very large number of shares held in Hongkong.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said he should be very glad if the Chairman could say something on the question of limited liability; because he was sure it would have great weight with the Hongkong shareholders in coming to a decision on this question if they knew that there was a prospect of the Company being registered as one of limited liability. He was quite sure it would go a long way towards reconciling them to a further expenditure.

The CHAIRMAN could only say that the Directors could not see their way at present to make any proposal for making the Company a limited one. They would be glad if they could do so; but it would involve a very considerable expenditure out of the very small sum at their disposal—so much that it would render it exceedingly questionable whether they would be able to make this last effort to render the Company a success. They thought it very desirable to test this one place. If it proved profitable they would go on; if it proved unprofitable they would probably proceed to wind up the Company at once; in any case they would not incur any expenditure beyond what could be met by their assets. If the shareholders decided to register the Company, it would render their chance of making this last effort a very small one indeed. He was sorry if this would induce the shareholders to oppose the resolution to carry out Mr. Haughton's recommendation, but the Directors could not bring forward any proposal at present for registering the Company.

Mr. JONES thought after the Chairman's explanation, the Hongkong Shareholders must as reasonable men see that it was undesirable to press the proposal for registration at present.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said he was not himself a shareholder, but personally he entirely agreed with the Directors on this point.

The CHAIRMAN hoped Mr. Wainwright would convey that opinion to the Hongkong shareholders; it might have a good effect.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT said he should certainly do all he could to help the Directors in the matter. He moved that the meeting should be adjourned till Monday fortnight (the 13th April.)

The CHAIRMAN seconded the motion for adjournment, and it was agreed to.

Mr. LEMARCHAND moved a vote of thanks to Mr. Haughton.

Mr. WAINWRIGHT seconded the motion, and Mr. Haughton having acknowledged the vote, the meeting separated.

REPORT.

This Meeting is held in accordance with clause No. 43 of the Deed of Settlement, which provides that "if no other time is prescribed a General Meeting shall be held in the month of March in every calendar year." The Directors deemed it convenient that the Annual Meeting should fall thus early in the current year, in order that in considering the future of the company, a statement of the financial position might be laid before the Shareholders.

Mr. Haughton's Report upon the Company's property has now been in the hands of the Shareholders for some time; this gentleman will be present at the Meeting on the 27th instaut, and will himself explain the various recommendations and suggestions which his Report contains.

Regarding accounts, the two principal items are "General charges account" and "Salaries account." The former contains expenses on account of Mr. Haughton's visit and the expenses of returning discharged employes to England, these amounting to some \$1,200. "Salaries account" is swelled by some \$1,000 paid as compensation to discharged employes; the staff at Sy Petch now consists of two Europeans only. At the foot of the accounts appears an amount \$1,661.58 claimed by the Hongkong and Shanghai Bank, Singapore, as due to them; what this amount may be the Directors have no advice, and they have written to Singapore for an explanation; the only solution that suggests itself is that it must be due on an "Advance account" which was opened with this Bank for the purchase of Tin Ore to be smelted by the Company. The Directors were, however, led to understand that this account was squared off by the late Manager, before leaving.

Mr. LIND retires from the Direction as he is about to leave Shanghai. Of the remaining Directors, Mr. Francis retires in rotation, but is eligible for re-election.

Mr. R. M. CAMPBELL has retired from the Auditorship and his place has been filled by Mr. C. D. Kerr. Mr. Kerr now resigns, as required by the Deed of Settlement, but offers himself for re-election.

W. V. DRUMMOND,
Chairman.

Shanghai, 23rd March, 1885.

SHANGHAI ROWING CLUB.

The annual meeting of the members of this Club was held on Monday afternoon at the Lower Boathouse. Mr. C. Westall (President) occupied the chair, and there were also present Messrs. C. Dowdall, J. F. Cheetham (Treasurer), C. J. Dudgeon (Secretary), J. Hall, J. McKie, C. Rudolph, T. E. Richards, E. Bois, H. G. Harwood, W. C. Murray, R. E. Pittock, J. Purdon, Jr., A. Korff, W. D. Little, C. W. Ure, G. S. Roper, W. P. Davies, F. E. Lewis, P. Borkowsky, W. Buchanan, J. W. Calloway and D. W. Schwemann.

The report was presented, as follows:—The Committee beg to present the following report for the past season.

The number of members has been seventy, showing a slight decrease on that of the previous year and a very marked falling off from the numbers of 1882-1883. We start the new season with fifty-six members on the list.

It is to be regretted that the season cannot be considered altogether a successful one.

The Spring Regatta was an utter failure, and though the Autumn Regatta passed off with some success, the fact that only one-third of the members were engaged in it, shows an apathy in rowing matters which is much to be deplored.

The accounts show a credit balance of about Tls. 580; of this amount, however, some Tls. 230 are already appropriated for works and repairs in progress, and the Committee recommend a further expenditure of about Tls. 150 on repairs which are needed at the Lower Boat-house. This will reduce the balance to about Tls. 200.

The Upper Boat-house has been painted and put in thorough repair; probably little or no expense will be required there for some time to come. The Committee wish that they could say the same of the Lower Boat-house. A report upon this property has been recently obtained; the foundations are said to be probably sound enough for some years, but the sum of Tls. 150 (above alluded to) must be immediately spent upon necessary repairs, and an entirely new roof is urgently needed. The Committee recommend that the question of a new roof be seriously considered by their successors. The cost will probably be from Tls. 400 to Tls. 500, and if the Club's income next year is satisfactory, the work might be undertaken after next Autumn Regatta without seriously straining the finances.

The Committee are glad to be able to give a good report upon the boats, their only regret being that they are not more used. The new English Fours, the Shanghai Fours and the two "new" Eights have lately been thoroughly cleaned and varnished. Three of the old Hong Fours have been sold, and the remaining one had best be got rid of as soon as an opportunity occurs.

The accounts for 1884 were also presented, showing a credit balance of Tls. 579.67 against Tls. 480.72 at the beginning of the year.

The CHAIRMAN said the past year's working of the Club had been beautifully unsatisfactory as regards rowing. He did not refer alone to the regattas, but to the number of men going out rowing daily. Then the Spring Regatta had been a dreadful affair; and a month before the Autumn Regatta it looked as if it would fall through, and he believed it would have fallen through but for the energy of their Secretary. As an Englishman he felt ashamed that for the first time for many years the Englishmen should have been altogether out of it. He attributed the falling off in rowing partly to the popularity of Lawn Tennis, which he considered an effeminate game. With regard to the property of the Club, they had sufficient boats in good order to carry them through the year; but the Lower Boat-house required a good deal of repairing.

Mr. BUCANAN suggested the formation of a reserve fund for the purchase of racing eights.

The PRESIDENT said they did not require new eights; what they required was men to sit them.

On the motion of Mr. McKie, seconded by Mr. Ure, the report and accounts were adopted and passed.

The CHAIRMAN said the next business was to decide whether they would hold the usual rowing picnic on Good Friday.

Mr. LITTLE opposed the holding of the picnic. He said it was never a rowing picnic, as most of the members went down either in a house-boat or riding.

Ten members held up their hands in favour of holding the picnic, and one against it. The arrangements were left in the hands of Mr. Dudgeon, the retiring Secretary.

After some discussion it was decided to hold the Spring Regatta on the Soochow Creek, about the middle of May.

The CHAIRMAN said the Committee for the past year now retired. He expressed the great indebtedness of the Club to the Honorary Secretary, Mr. Dudgeon, of whose services it was impossible to speak too highly. He also referred to the services of their Treasurer (Mr. Cheetham), Mr. Dowdall and Mr. Huchting.

Mr. DUDGEON, in announcing his resignation of the honorary secretaryship, cordially thanked the members of the Club, on his own behalf and on behalf of Mrs. Dudgeon, for a handsome silver cup and an address presented to him on the occasion of his wedding. He then said the Club had been going steadily to the bad since 1883. They then had 85 members on the roll; of whom 50 took part in the regatta; whereas last year they had only 70 members, and they were beginning this year with 56. They had a splendid fleet of boats, but nobody to use them. He recommended that some young member of the Club should be appointed Secretary, who, though he might not know much about rowing, would devote his energies to promoting the success of the Club. He also exhorted the older members of the Club, the men who knew how to row, to devote more attention to coaching the griffins.

The CHAIRMAN proposed the election of Capt. Croal as an honorary member of the Club, referring to the very kind assistance he had rendered to the Club during the last two years in seeing that their boats were kept in good repair and superintending their overhauling.

The motion was carried with acclamation.

The following gentlemen were elected to serve on the Committee for the ensuing year:—Messrs. Westall, Huchting, McKie, Bois and W. D. Little.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the retiring Committee, proposed by Mr. McKie.

THE CHINESE HOSPITAL.

The Chinese Hospital in Shantung Road, which is under the care of Drs. Henderson, Macleod and Milles, has continued its usefulness during the past year. From the thirty-eighth annual report we gather the following. During the year, 628 male and 61 female patients were treated in the wards, while 13,891 males and 9,023 females were prescribed for at the Dispensary, and 6,391 Chinese children were vaccinated. Of the 689 in-patients, only 30 died, 9 of this number being deaths from opium poisoning; 2 died from fracture of the skull, 1 from fracture of the spine, and 2 from other fractures, there being only four deaths among the fever patients. Fifty-seven fractures were treated, seventeen dislocations were reduced, and fifty surgical operations were performed. Six persons were admitted to the Hospital with their throats cut, but none of them died; medicines were supplied to 354 opium-smokers.

The annual meeting of the Trustees of and subscribers to the Chinese Hospital was held at No. 2, Shantung Road on Monday afternoon. There were present: Messrs. P. J. Hughes, R. M. Campbell, C. Thorne, W. C. Ward, C. M. Ford, R. Francis, A. G. Wood, H. R. Hearn, D. A. Darling, Rev. Dr. Yates, and Drs. Henderson, Macleod and Milles.

Mr. HUGHES was asked to take the chair, and it was unanimously agreed that the minutes of the last annual meeting should be taken as read.

Mr. WOOD proposed and Mr. THORNE seconded that the report and accounts should be passed. The motion was carried.

Mr. FRANCIS said that the falling off in the subscriptions of Tls. 600 was due to the fact that this sum used to be contributed by the employes of the C. M. S. N. Co. He also said the expenditure for the past year was heavier, owing to improvements which had been made in the medical officers' residence, but this expenditure would not occur again for a long time.

In reply to the Chairman, Dr. HENDERSON said the Hospital work had been going on in the usual way since Dr. Johnston went home; there was nothing special to report.

Owing to the retirement of Mr. Glover, Mr. THORNE proposed and Mr. WARD seconded that Mr. D. A. Darling should be appointed a Trustee and Treasurer.

This was carried by acclamation. The Trustees for this year are Messrs. J. J. Keswick, J. G. Purdon, D. A. Darling, R. Francis, E. Cameron and Rev. W. Muirhead. It was also proposed and carried that Mr. Darling should be placed on the Committee. The Committee for this year now consists of Messrs. R. Francis, D. A. Darling, A. G. Wood and Rev. M. T. Yates. Votes of thanks to the Chairman for presiding, and to Drs. Henderson, Macleod and Milles for their voluntary services at the Hospital, were passed, and this ended the meeting, after which some of the gentlemen were shown round the Hospital. At a committee meeting held after the annual meeting, it was decided to ask Dr. Milles to be one of the medical officers for the ensuing year.

The following is the statement of accounts for the year:—

RECEIPTS.		
Balance from 1883 account	358.09	Tls.
Fixed Fee, debts from 1883 account	2,700.00	
	3,058.00	
Subscriptions for 1884	1,028.43	
Donations for 1884	576.81	
Interest on fixed deposits @ 5%	135.00	
Interest on current account, balance ..	2.99	
	2,643.23	
	Tls. 5,701.23	
EXPENDITURE.		
Paid general expenses to date—\$1,730	1,271.76	Tls.
London Mission Ground rent—\$300	221.10	
Coke supplied to Hospital—\$18	13.10	
Municipal Taxes	62.02	
Premium Fire Insurance, Tls. 11,900	35.50	
Printing and distributing Reports—\$27.16 ..	19.75	
Chinese Government rent, 2 years	4.35	
Above, repairs and new stable	310.50	
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Limited, permanent fittings	120.00	
Shanghai Gas Co.—\$14.20 permanent fittings ..	10.48	
J. M. Cory, superintending repairs, etc.	67.23	
Stationery and petty expenses—\$29	14.80	
Balance to 1883 account	3,006.04	
	Tls. 5,701.23	

* At Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation:—
On fixed deposit (12th May 1884) Tls. 2,500.00 || On current account (6th January 1885) | 5.04 |
| | Tls. 3,006.04 |

E. & O. E.
Shanghai, 31st December, 1884.
Examined and found correct, R. FRANCIS,
C. THORNE, Hon. Treasurer

Among the donations was the sum of Tls. 297.79 from the Mixed Court.

SHANGHAI CRICKET CLUB.

The annual meeting of the members of the Shanghai Cricket Club was held yesterday afternoon at the Shanghai Club. On the motion of Mr. BURROWS, seconded by Mr. VEITCH, Mr. A. Anderson took the chair. There were also present Messrs. Aubert, C. Ford, Tomlin, Baird, Shewan, Wade, D-dwell, Murray, E. Davis, J. Purdon, Jr., T. J. McDonald, W. S. Jackson, Perrott, Ruttonjee, Stewart, C. A. L. Dunn, Smith, Hearn, Dowley and others.

On the motion of Mr. FORD, seconded by Mr. DAVIS, the accounts for the past year were accepted and passed.

On the motion of Mr. AUBERT, seconded by Mr. BURROWS, Mr. H. R. Hearn was unanimously elected President of the Club. Mr. HEARN, who arrived subsequently to the passing of this motion, explained that it was doubtful whether he should remain in Shanghai throughout the coming season. He referred in high terms to the great services which had been rendered to the Club by Mr. A. Anderson, and asked the members present to withdraw his name and substitute that of Mr. Anderson for the presidency.

Mr. ANDERSON and other members urged Mr. Hearn to accept the presidency, and ultimately he consented to do so.

The CHAIRMAN then read an estimate of the income and expenditure for the coming year. The total estimated income was Tls. 1,475, and the expenditure Tls. 1,485; but the Chairman explained that it was more than probable that they would have a dozen more new members than he had allowed for, which would give an additional Tls. 300.

A long discussion ensued as to the desirability of reducing the expenditure on refreshments and on the hire of the Public Band.

Mr. FORD suggested that as the Public Band had to play to the public somewhere, they might be asked to play occasionally in the Cricket Ground instead of in the Public Garden.

The CHAIRMAN said they had tried this before. It had occurred to them that they might be able to obtain the services of the Band without payment, and they had offered to throw the Cricket Ground open to the public if the Band were allowed to play there; but the proposal did not meet with favour from the Band Committee.

Mr. FORD suggested that another trial should be made. There was a new Band Committee now.

The matter was left to the Committee, after an expression of opinion from the members that the Band should not be engaged unless the funds permitted of it.

The question of the necessity of rearrangements with regard to the lawn tennis play was also discussed and referred to the Committee. The Chairman announced that the Committee were ready to meet the requirements of men who wished to join the Club for the purpose of playing lawn tennis rather than cricket, by purchasing new materials and giving them extended facilities for playing the game.

A ballot was taken for the election of a Committee for the ensuing year, resulting as follows:—Messrs. H. R. Hearn (President), G. T. Veitch, A. Burrows, F. B. Aubert, E. S. Perrott, W. Dunman and A. Anderson.

The CHAIRMAN read a copy of a letter which had been addressed by the Committee to Mr. W. H. Tottle, late honorary secretary, on his leaving China, thanking him in the name of the Club for the services he had rendered to the Club, and wishing him prosperity.

The meeting terminated with a vote of thanks to the outgoing Committee, proposed by Mr. Ford.

Amusements.

SHANGHAI VOLUNTEER CORPS—ANNUAL INSPECTION.

The members of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps finished their month of hard training with the annual inspection on Saturday. The muster took place at the Police Compound at half-past two o'clock, nearly every branch of the Force turning out to almost its full strength. No. 1 Company mustered 68 men and 4 sergeants, under Capt. Morrison and Lieuts. Dowdall and Cory; No. 2 Company, 28 men and 3 sergeants, under Capt. Bright and Lieut. Rogerson; No. 3 Company, 44 men, 3 sergeants and a bugler, under Capt. Lanning and Lieut. Burgoyne, being the full strength of the Company; and No. 4 Company 26 men and 3 sergeants under Capt. Danenberg and Lieuts. Sena and de Campos. The Artillery had four guns, all well manned, the number of all ranks being 45, including Capt. Dallas (in command), Lieuts. Noel and Lamond, and 4 sergeants. The Light Horse numbered 27 of all ranks, Lieut. Malherbe commanding in the absence of Capt. Keswick, and Surgeon McLeod accompanying the troop. The staff consisted of Major Holliday, Surgeon-Major Henderson, Lieut. Dunn, of the Light Horse (A.D.C. to Major Hamilton, Inspecting Officer), Sergeant-Major Merritt and Colour-Sergeant Mills; and there were 30 Bandmen present under Mr. Vela. The total Force, exclusive of the Bandmen, thus numbered nearly 270 men. Major Hamilton entered the Police Compound at about a quarter to three o'clock, being greeted with a general salute from the Corps and an air from the Band. He made

a personal inspection of every member of Company; and the whole Force then moved off to the Race Course. A large number of residents had gathered here to witness the evolutions; but the day was somewhat chilly and a strong wind was blowing. In addition to this, Major Hamilton, was during the early part of the parade, engaged mainly in inspecting the Artillery and Light Horse, while the Infantry were more or less idle. As the public were in a better position for watching the Infantry than the other branches of the Corps they probably found the proceedings somewhat slow; and by the time the Infantry commenced active operations the field was pretty well deserted by spectators. But the weather, like the drill, though it was "not perfect," was far better than it gave promise of being; and the ground was much drier than it has been on previous parade-days during the past month. On the whole, the evolutions showed that some excellent work had been done during the month of training; but in some respects the men of the Infantry Companies seemed scarcely as steady as they were a week ago. This was probably owing to the fact that the Companies were formed in an entirely different manner from that adopted at previous parades. As soon as the Force arrived at the Race Course, they were re-divided into four Companies of twenty-one file each. No doubt it would have been impossible to work with four companies varying so greatly in size as the regular companies do; but at the same time it is probable that if the men had been able to work under their own officers instead of being mixed up into new companies the movements would have been steadier. However, the men nevertheless earned golden opinions from the Inspecting Officer and proved themselves a credit to the Settlement and to their commanding officer, who has devoted such an immense amount of energy and ability to the improvement of the Force. They were first put through a number of evolutions by Major Holliday, and then by the Inspecting Officer. Before leaving the Race Course, Major Hamilton addressed the officers and men.

Major Hamilton said—I wish, Major Holliday, to tell you and the officers of the Shanghai Volunteer Corps how much I am pleased with all I have seen; you are not perfect, but you are very good, quite good enough. The Light Horse are very steady in their drill and in their manoeuvres, and so are the Artillery,—very steady indeed. I have seen the Infantry at work every evening since I have been here. I have seen you at your squad drill, and I have noticed the immense interest you take in your work. A commanding officer can do little without the men take interest in the Corps, and you do take interest. I am pleased with your drill today, and I have been quite astonished with the great silence in the ranks. The markers know their duties, there has been no muttering and one telling the other what to do, but everyone seems to know his own work. That shows good discipline—very good discipline. I say that you are good; without being exactly finished in your drill, you are quite fit to take your place in a brigade of regular troops. Yours movements are quite good enough for that. I have been looking through your register, the register of your shooting, and it is very creditable; and when I get the average out, at some of the ranges I think it will beat the average of my own regiment, which shoots rather well. I can see that you do not make volunteering playing at soldiers; you turn out to your drills every evening, and drill with good determination. You have got a rarely good commanding officer (Hearn). He is a good soldier spoiled, and I see that you are willing to assist him. I do not think I need say anything more. I can report most favourably of you, but I tell you again you are not perfect, but you

are good enough, and quite as good, and in fact better, than a battalion of Volunteers I inspected last summer when I was in England.

Major Holliday, on behalf of the Corps, briefly thanked Major Hamilton and stated that it was only when they had the eye of the real thing upon them that they felt their failings. The words of encouragement that had been given he hoped would have a beneficial effect on the Corps, so that next year they would be able to do better than they had done to-day.

Major Hamilton—I should like to say one word more. One thing struck me very much to day, and that was the very good way in which you put on your accoutrements. You are extraordinarily well dressed—excessively well dressed.

The Force then marched back to the Police Compound, where they were addressed by their Commandant. Major Holliday, while expressing himself convinced that Major Hamilton was sincere in his praises, cautioned the men against being led away into an excess of self-satisfaction. To himself it appeared that while the Artillery and Light Horse had made vast strides since last year, the Infantry were scarcely so good as at the last inspection; but it might be simply that he had expected more of them. He attributed the improvement of the Artillery in a great measure to the excellent work which had been done by their instructor, Sergeant Savage, R.A. With regard to the Light Horse, he mentioned that it was Capt. Keswick's intention to keep up the training more or less throughout the year; and although this regulation month's training was now over, he hoped Capt. Keswick would be well supported by the troopers in this movement. Major Holliday then formally announced that the Corps would now go down from training, and thanked the men for the way in which they had turned out to drill during the past month.

Correspondence.

GAS v. ELECTRICITY

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—As the question of electric lighting for the streets is to be reconsidered by the Ratepayers on the 2nd prox., perhaps it may be allowable to make a few remarks on the subject of Gas versus Electricity.

The first is that a body of Ratepayers numbering about 120 (there were only 112 registered at the recent Ratepayers' meeting) is called upon to decide a question which greatly concerns the entire community, numbering, I believe, over 2,000. This strikes me as hardly fair, and I would suggest that some means be taken to ascertain the wishes of the entire community, whether Ratepayers or not.

The second is the question of Gas. The supporters of Gas have attacked the Electric Light in every way, whereas the supporters of the Electric Light have hitherto not said very much against Gas. Before the Electric Company was started, I think most people consider that the streets were lighted in a very unsatisfactory manner. Since the Electric Company was started, the Gas Company have offered to light the streets efficiently with Bray's lamps and what not, for a moderate sum compared to what they used to charge. This apparently is the result of competition. But the Ratepayers ought to consider what guarantee there is that if the Gas Company again get the monopoly, they will continue to light the Settlement efficiently. Bray's lamps will of course be put up, but Bray's lamps are not perfect, and it is quite possible that in a year or two an improvement on Bray's lamps will be invented. The only indication of what the Gas Company would do is the way they manage the lighting of private houses. Here they still have the monopoly;

and how do they use it? Are private houses in Shanghai lighted well and cheaply? What I am about to say will I am sure find an echo in many households. It is my conviction, though I cannot prove it, that we are, as a rule, *overcharged for gas*. I do not mean to say that it is done intentionally, but I think, and I am sure many will agree with me, that the cost of gas in private houses is too high. Ten to fifteen dollars a month is too much. The Shanghai Club paid \$4,056.18 last year for gas. It is not as if the Gas Company were doing it as cheaply as they can: they are paying steady dividends and building up a reserve fund. The market value of the shares indicates the prosperity of the Company.

In my own case, I have several times had to send for the Gas Inspector to attempt to find out why the monthly bill was so large. He was very polite, but the only answer I ever got was that there was a leak, and I had to pay the bill: but why should I pay for leakage? I could mention many cases of the dissatisfaction which exists, but perhaps others may come forward themselves.

On the 2nd prox. the decision not to continue the present contract with the Electric Company after the 30th June is to be reconsidered. If public feeling is decidedly against the light, there is nothing to be said; but if there is any doubt about this, I should recommend ratepayers to vote for the light, because, if they vote against it, they finish electricity in Shanghai for years, whereas if they vote for it, they really do not commit themselves, because the contract with the Electric Company is a very stringent one, and can be terminated by the Council under Clause 9, if the Company fail to carry out their part of the agreement.

Yours faithfully,

XXX.

Shanghai, 26th March.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—Will you allow me a few lines in the *N. C. Daily News* to endorse the letter of X.X.X. in this morning's issue, on the subject of Gas versus Electricity.

There are at the present time in Shanghai a large number of householders who are quite as capable of giving a good and sound opinion upon matters Municipal as the majority of those who are now entitled to record their votes, but who are prohibited from doing so on account of their assessed rental being under Tls. 500. The extension of the franchise—for which the time has fully arrived—would be an undoubted benefit to the Settlement, and would to a certain extent act as a set-off to the large number of absentee voters who record their votes by proxy, which actually results in giving twelve, eighteen, or twenty votes to one man.

But in the question now pending I certainly agree with X.X.X. that it would be desirable that "some means be taken to ascertain the wishes of the entire community;" for although a householder may be assessed at under Tls. 500, he still has to pay his proportion of taxes, and consequently has as good a right to give his vote as a householder paying over that amount. But as this cannot be before the second proximo, it would be no difficult matter to ascertain from those ratepayers who are not entitled to vote, whether their views incline towards gas or electricity, or to a combination of both.

Your obediently,

LUX.

27th March.

POLICE EXPENDITURE.

To the Editor of the

NORTH-CHINA DAILY NEWS.

SIR,—So much was said at the last Ratepayers' Meeting, and so much has been written, upon the subject of Police Expenditure and the heavy outlay necessi-

tated by the adoption of the Police scheme, that it is but fair that the community should know what has actually been spent, and I now propose to give particulars, accompanied by such explanations as may be desirable to make everything perfectly clear. I regret not having been able to do this long ago, but owing to the absence of the Municipal Treasurer I was unable to obtain the exact figures from the Books. I have been further delayed by the time and attention that has to be given at the moment to Volunteer matters.

It will doubtless relieve the minds of those who have any real anxiety about the matter, to learn that the actual extra amount that the Municipal Exchequer has been called upon to disburse for the complete adoption of the Police Scheme is *Ten Thousand Taels*—the exact sum the Council received permission to expend for that purpose, at the Special Meeting of Ratepayers held on the 5th October, 1883.

It will be found more simple to treat the Police Expenditure as a whole, and to divide it under the following heads, taking each one separately, viz.

a.—The Gratuity Fund.

b.—The Pension Fund.

c.—Actual extra cost of putting the Police Force on its new footing.

d.—The extra expenditure necessitated by the new footing upon which the Force has been put.

e.—The extra expenditure that has been necessitated by the establishment of the "Revenue Department."

a.—The "Gratuity Fund" continues still to be a puzzle to a great number of residents who do not appear to understand clearly that it has nothing to do, and never has had anything to do, with the New Police Scheme. It is a fund that has been accumulating since 1861, and was closed on the 31st of October, 1883. By the old system, at the termination of each year of service, each member of the Police had a certain sum of money (according to a fixed scale) placed to his credit; these sums were allowed to accumulate till he left the Force, when the amount in whole was handed over to him in lieu of a pension. As has just been mentioned, this is a debt commenced twenty years ago by our predecessors, and passed on to us of to-day (increasing as it has been doing year after year), by successive Councils, without any attempt on their part—excepting in one instance which was practically useless (see page 74 of Municipal Report for 1885)—to provide for the day of reckoning that must come sooner or later. The day when the debt has to be paid has come, and, unfortunately for us, in our time there is not the wherewithal to pay it, and no course is left to us but to pass it on too. This steadily increasing debt has naturally been a cause of anxiety to each succeeding Council, and when in 1883 it reached nearly Tls. 25,000 with nothing in hand against it, the Watch Committee of that year decided that something definite had at last to be done. The account could not be closed while any of those interested in it continued to be members of the Force, so the first idea was to recommend the special issue, at once, of Municipal Debentures for about the equivalent of the amount of the debt, by which means it would be put it on a proper footing. This method of getting out of the difficulty was suggested by the fact that it was too evident that sooner or later the debt would have to be liquidated in this way. The acceptance of the New Police Scheme, however, placed the Council in a position to end this unhealthy state of things sooner than could have been expected, and it was finally decided to close the Gratuity Fund altogether, and pay off to the members of the Force the money that belonged to them. The necessary Debentures there-against should have been issued a year ago, but, there being sufficient cash in hand at the time the debt was paid off to meet the

requirements of the moment, the Finance Committee decided to postpone the issue for a little, and this is the sum that forms a portion of the Tls. 59,000 that the last Council have asked for. Had the old system continued, in ten years' time this debt would probably have been as large again. It may be mentioned that out of the Tls. 25,000 in question, about Tls. 17,000 belonged to the late Superintendent and Inspectors.

b.—The Police Pension Fund is another thing that must not be confounded with the Police Scheme. It was passed at the Ratepayers' Meeting held 23rd February, 1883, long before the new scheme was even taken seriously into consideration. As was explained at the time the Pension Fund was submitted for approval, it was found impossible to induce men of the right kind to join the Force, and the Superintendent stated that we could never hope to do so till we were in a position to grant pensions to those who might wish to work for them; and this of course presented a difficulty that at first sight appeared to be insurmountable. About two days only before the Ratepayers' Meeting of 1883, it occurred to the members of the Watch Committee that as no pension could be required for certainly ten years, there might be sufficient time to create a special fund for that purpose, and the Resolutions were drawn up that were submitted at that meeting. When they were placed before the Ratepayers it was particularly mentioned by both Mr. Brand and myself that we had been obliged to frame them very hastily; that they did not convey what we exactly wanted to express; but we thought they would be sufficient for the end in view. It must be pointed out here, as was done at the last Ratepayers' Meeting, that it was not at all our idea to deprive the Municipality of the entire benefit of the money it was annually setting aside out of its revenue; and that the money should be invested in our own Municipal Debentures was quite consistent with the terms intended to be conveyed by the Resolutions passed,—our only requisite being that at the end of the ten year during which the fund would be accumulating, the amount thus made up, or its equivalent in the shape of some sound security or securities yielding a fair interest, should be there intact—so as to permit of that *ut-rest* (not the principal) being used to meet any pensionary requirements that might commence at that time. As far as I can see there is no reason at all why the money as it comes in from year to year should not be invested to the best advantage; and, further, why it should not be taken over by the Municipality itself, provided it is replaced by *current* (i.e., properly issued) Debentures to the same amount. It is a thoroughly sound method of investment, and done by every Kingdom in Europe and every Municipality in England. Surely if our Municipal Debentures are good enough for us to offer to the public in all good faith, as a sound investment, they are quite good enough for us to hold ourselves. By adopting this course, we practically set aside a certain portion of the Municipal Estate as a security against our pensionary engagements.

d.—The extra expenditure that has been incurred to bring about the new footing upon which the Police Force has been placed, is as follows—taking the exact items from the Municipal books—

Passages and bounties for 43 men	Tls. 10,327.18
Rent for Captain-Superintendent and Chief Inspector	350.00
Iron bedsteads, mattresses, blankets, &c.	1,291.54
Furniture for Bedrooms, Diningrooms, &c.	2,026.42
Table crockery, linen, &c.	655.39
Gas fixtures &c.	549.45
Repairs &c. at Central Station	3,636.53
" Hongkew Station	767.34
" Lanza Station &c. and special quarters &c.	1,334.97
	5,739.39
Making in all	Tls. 20,833.30

In the Budget for 1883, page 13, was included an item of Tls. 10,000 to build a new District Police Station in Hongkew, which had been strongly recommended by the Superintendent. When the proposed Police Scheme assumed a definite shape, everything was gone into most thoroughly and carefully by the Watch Committee itself, and it was found that by proper arrangement there would be ample room to lodge the whole of the Force, even upon its proposed increased footing, in the existing Municipal buildings. These buildings, however, would have to be repaired and done up, not having been touched for a good many years; in addition to which some alterations would have to be made as regards the communication between, and arrangement of rooms, &c.; the whole of which it was ascertained could be carried out for about Tls. 5,000. Estimates were also obtained for the probable cost of furnishing the quarters for a Force of the strength proposed, and it was found that a further sum of Tls. 5,000 would amply cover this as well. Under these circumstances it was decided that, should the scheme ultimately be accepted, instead of wasting the Tls. 10,000 in the erection of a comparative "white elephant" such as the District Station would undoubtedly have proved, it should be devoted to a thorough restoration of the existing police quarters and completely furnishing them. The scheme having been approved of by the Ratepayers, the above course was followed out, and the exact cost of the whole was, as will be seen from the above given figures, Tls. 10,141.12. To follow the proper course of this question of expenditure, it is necessary to turn to page 21 of last Budget, where it will be seen that the amount of Tls. 59,000 against which the Council wish to issue debentures is made up of

	Tls.
Deficit 31st December, 1884	28,194.53
Police gratuities paid in 1883	25,319.45
Deposits now due	5,303.84
Making in all Tls.	58,898.82

With the last of these items we have nothing to do. The Police Gratuity, etc., it has already been explained, is a debt incurred by our predecessors which we cannot pay, and have to pass on; and this leaves only the deficit of last year to deal with. On page 7 of the Report it is shown how this deficit is made up, and it will be seen that two items only are in any way connected with Police matters viz.: "Police Expenditure over Estimate for 1881" Tls. 7,000, and "Stocks and Stores" Tls. 8,200.

The extra expenditure over the Police is made up of:—

	Tls.
1.—Expenses for policing the Bubbling Well Road	1,425
2.—New Office Books, printing, etc.	800
3.—Cost of passages, bounties, etc., for 13 men	3,700
4.—Extra pay for commutation of certain pensions	1,075

With the first of these we have also nothing to do, it being a new departure altogether since the late changes in the Police. The cost of Tls. 800 for books etc looks heavy, and it was certainly an expenditure that was never anticipated, but it was unfortunately a necessary one; for upon taking over charge the new Superintendent found that, excepting some of the most meagre and useless description, there were none of the books, schedules, and other printed forms and sheets that are an absolute requirement for the general and private working of a large public department employing so many persons. They had accordingly to be prepared and printed, and hence the expenditure; however, the supply now in hand is expected to last for a long time to come. The item of Tls. 1,075 for commutation of pensions is an expenditure that was

also not anticipated at the time the Budget for 1884 was drawn up. It represents the equivalent of \$1,400, the sum agreed to by and paid to the Senior Inspector and five other Inspectors in lieu of pensions, namely, additional pay for 14 months, from 1st of November, 1883, when their pay commenced according to the new scale of salaries. These men are the highest paid in the Force, and the terms they have agreed to are most favourable for the Municipality, and so it was considered desirable that they should be conceded. The sum in full, for all the six men, is just \$100 per month, and has been allowed for in the Budget of this year. As a rule it is not desirable to commute pensions, but all these men are old and tried servants of the Municipality and deserve every consideration at its hands. The sum of Tls. 3,700 for passages, &c., speaks for itself, and is in reality the only thing in the excess of the Police expenditure that has anything to do with the new scheme; however, for the sake of consistency the Tls. 800 can be added to it, thus making Tls. 4,500 in all. As regards the excess under the head of "Stocks and Stores" of the Tls. 8,200, the entire expenditure for the year connected with Police matters foots up Tls. 5,770.11, and is chiefly made up of cost of furniture, &c. (see page 237 of Report); so to be well within the mark it will be perfectly safe to take Tls. 5,500 to cover every disbursement entailed by the new scheme. Add this amount to the above Tls. 4,500 of Police excess, and it gives the sum of Tls. 10,000, which is practically the only extra expenditure the Municipality has been burdened with by the adoption of the new scheme, and which amount the Ratepayers agreed to allow for this particular purpose at the Special Meeting held in October, 1883. It has been shown that the actual entire expenditure was Tls. 20,800, but that the Council had in hand a sum of Tls. 10,000, allowed for in the Budget of 1883, which they decided not to waste in a useless building such as the proposed Hongkew Section House, but to utilize it in bringing the Police Force itself into an efficient and satisfactory state. As the whole of this Tls. 10,000 was not wanted during 1883 for the restoration and furnishing of the men's quarters, a portion of it, say Tls. 6,000, was taken to pay for the passage of the first 30 men who arrived from England in November of that year. During this past year, however, the restoration and furnishing, costing about Tls. 6,400, has also had to be paid for, and besides Tls. 3,700 for the passage of 13 men more, thus making up a further sum of about Tls. 10,000 which must be considered as the special sum granted by the Ratepayers. I have only to add that at the time the new scheme was drawn up, in the Spring of 1883, the financial position of the Settlement looked so flourishing that the Council felt pretty certain of being able to pay off the greater portion, if not the whole, of this extra Tls. 10,000 asked for (as well as what had been allowed for the proposed building), and the result of the year's working fully justified their expectations; but unfortunately 1884 has been such a disastrous year financially that it has completely absorbed the sum which otherwise would have been useful in assisting this special end. I trust I have now been able to remove the impression that "the fact that there is a large deficit is one which is due to a great extent to the very large sums that have been lost or practically lost, by the so called reform in Police matters." Of the Tls. 20,000 that was spent, more than half was paid without difficulty during 1883, and even then that year's working left a surplus. The balance, of say, Tls. 10,000, assists certainly in swelling the deficit of 1884; but, as has been shown, it was the sum specially allowed by the Ratepayers for the purpose of paying the passages out here of from 40 to 50 men, and it has been so spent.

d.—The difference, as nearly as possible, between the annual cost of keeping up the Police Force on its new footing as compared with the old, may be roughly taken, excluding the Pension Fund, at about Tls. 20,000. This has no doubt led many to think and say that the new system is "too expensive" for the place; but it has been too evidently overlooked that the Municipal income was increased in 1883 to the extent of Tls. 22,000 to Tls. 23,000 by the Re-assessment of Land made at the suggestion of the outgoing Council of 1882. It was the knowledge of this that induced the Watch Committee to recommend the increased expenditure over the Police Force, where it was so much needed. Another proof that the existing scale of expenditure connected with the Police is not overheavy for the present income, is the fact that in drawing up the Budget for 1884, the Council were able without difficulty to apportion the extra sum required for Police purposes. Of course the real reason for the deficit of last year is the falling off in the revenue receipts, which is clearly enough to be traced to the exodus of natives on account of the war; and it could not possibly have been anticipated at the time the Budget for 1884 was drawn up.

It may be mentioned that in 1865, 1866, and 1867, the Police expenditure was at the rate of about Tls. 65,000 annually, with a population of 75,000, and a revenue under Tls. 250,000. To-day it is Tls. 73,000 (exclusive of Pension Fund), against a population estimated at over 150,000, and a revenue which under ordinary circumstances should reach at least Tls. 350,000.

As regards the present distribution of the expenditure, the following comparison is worthy of some attention:—

1880.	1885.
1 Superintendent.	1 Superintendent.
3 Inspectors.	9 Inspectors.
9 Sergeants.	16 Sergeants.
20 Constables.	35 Constables.
33 Foreigners.	61 Foreigners.
Cost Tls. 27,000	Cost Tls. 32,800

e.—The decision of the Council of 1883 that the members of the Police Force should not be allowed to underrate any other than actual police work necessitated the establishment of a regular Revenue Department. In 1882 the salaries of the foreigners employed in collecting taxes amounted to Tls. 3,700, a portion of which was paid to the police fund for special duties performed by members of the force; but under the new arrangement the salary list for last year stood at Tls. 6,800. This looks like an increase of Tls. 3,100, but in reality it means that the old Police Force was not fully paid for all the assistance it rendered, and was practically being debited with this difference, instead of its appearing in its proper place as it now does. As a fact, to the tax office expenses of 1882 the following should also have been added, viz:—

Mr. Penfold stated that nearly his whole time was taken up with the licenses in his charge, therefore at least half of his salary should have been debited to the tax office, say Tls. 1,800

Sergeant Kluth was almost entirely employed keeping the License Books and issuing Jin-ric-ah Licenses, so at least half his salary should also have been been so debited, say " 420

Foreign Sergeants and Constables were regularly used to assist in the collection of the opium tax, so take the pay of one constable, say " 540

Salary of native collector of opium tax, returned as a constable " 110

For a native license writer " 110

Making in all Tls. 2,900

thus bringing the real difference between the old way of working and the new to something very little over Tls. 100! All the above fiscal work is now entirely carried out by the new Revenue Department, whereas formerly it was done by those whose time and attention were taken from their police duties, but who were being paid as policemen, and whose salaries were being taken out of the money allotted specially to cover police expenses, and for which the tax office itself paid nothing.

Again, the true state of things may be viewed from another point. Had the late Superintendent been allowed to devote his entire time to the management of police and not to fiscal matters, he could easily have dispensed with the services at any rate of one of the highly paid assistants that he otherwise had to employ to look after work that he could or should have done himself, and whose pay and allowances alone would very nearly have made up the difference in expenditure between the old and new tax offices, as shown above.

There is in existence so much misapprehension and misconception about Police matters generally, that I should like before concluding to refer to two points especially that are frequently alluded to by those inimical to the changes that have taken place, both supposed to support the assertion of great "extravagance" on the part of those who have carried out these changes.

1.—A favourite expression is, "the highly paid official now at the head of the Force, &c., &c." The last Superintendent received Tls. 300 a month or £900 per an.; when he left he was paid the sum of Tls. 5,000 (£1,250), the gratuity due to him, making an average of something over £60 per annum during his period of service, so that his pay was actually on the scale of £960 per annum. The present Superintendent receives £1,000 per annum, and only has exactly the same allowances as his predecessor, making a difference of only £40 per annum, or something under Tls. 15 per month! It has only to be added that the last named gentleman by the terms of his agreement does not receive any "gratuity" of any shape or kind whatsoever, at the termination of his services with the Municipality.

2.—Another assertion is that there are too many Inspectors and Sergeants here for the size of the Force. The proportion of officers to men in the Metropolitan Force, supposed to be the model Police Force in England, is as follows:—

2 Commissioners	to 385 men.
1 Superintendent	
1 Inspector	to every 16 men.
1 Sergeant	to every 10 men.

The proportion of the local Force is:—

1 Superintendent	to 300 men.
1 Chief Inspector	
1 Inspector	to every 30 men.
1 Sergeant	to every 15 men.

It is necessary when speaking of men to count the native sergeants only as "constables," as they are in reality of no more use than an ordinary native constable, and require just as much looking after. The fact is, the mistake was in the nomenclature in vogue in the old force. The so-called Inspectors were practically District Superintendents, and those who did the work now done by the present junior Inspectors were the senior or "first class" sergeants.

I have only to say this must be the last explanation, as far as I am concerned, in connection with the police question, about which so much has been misunderstood and misrepresented. Indeed I would not have ventured to undertake anything of the kind now, did I not feel that there is something due to those of the community who have supported me in matters Municipal; to my late colleagues; and, permit me to add, to myself. It has been my misfortune to have been obliged to play a very prominent part in it, and I can honestly say

that had I had any conception that I should have had to undergo the annoyance, the worry, the trouble, and the anxiety that I have done, nothing could have induced me to have had anything to do with it. It has estranged me from many with whom I had always been on the best of terms, prevented friendships that I would too gladly have made, and placed me in an utterly false light before those who allow themselves to be guided entirely by what they hear and read. Unfortunately the work once commenced had to be followed out to the bitter end. My share of it was practically finished several months before I left the Council.

I once more unhesitatingly affirm that in 1881 we practically had no Police Force at all, and what there was, was utterly mismanaged. This statement has often been called in question, and I can only refer to those with whom I have worked, Messrs. David Brand, Mackenzie, Welch, Kalb, Westall, Burman, Cory and Ernest Major. Several of those gentlemen are still in Shanghai; all are well acquainted with the past; and it is very easy for any one who may wish it, to communicate with them and satisfy himself. Had we not been in the right from the very first, it must be patent to any one with a very little reflection, that one or other of my colleagues at one time or other during the long and disagreeable proceedings connected with the Police question would have expressed some disapproval with the policy that has been pursued. But what has been the case? Everyone of them, without a single exception, has been thoroughly in favour of it from beginning to end, and supported and assisted it to the utmost by act as well as by word. I cannot better finish than by quoting the following extract from the Special Report of the Watch Committee issued in July 1883, which portion was written by Mr. Westall and which sums up the Police question in a very able manner:—

There can be no doubt that the present footing of the Force is altogether behind the actual requirements of the day, owing to the immense increase in buildings, even during the last two years; the large area of land now to be patrolled, which only a little time back was waste ground; and the concomitant increase of population, not to mention the influx of native visitors seeking pleasure in Shanghai and the attendant houses of amusement which have to be controlled. One of the chief grounds of complaint against, and which has given more dissatisfaction than anything else of late years in connection with, the local Force, has been its apparent ineffectiveness, but this may clearly be traced in a considerable measure to the fact that it has been greatly undermanned in its most essential branch, and has in reality had much more to undertake than it was in its power to perform. Economy has been too rigidly enforced until it has actually proved prejudicial; increasing and unavoidable requirements have had to be met and provided for, and instead of strengthening the organization equally throughout, the more costly and at the same time useful section has been neglected, resulting in a preponderance of the native element which has proved detrimental to its efficiency as a complete Police Force. The Committee cannot but think that the increase of expenditure in question is absolutely necessary to form such a Force as is required, and that the sudden enhanced expense they are compelled to suggest is due more to the neglect, for some years past, in keeping up the Police department more on a par with the expansion of the Settlement, than to any sudden exaggerated notion of the want of a proper Force, and they feel that the extra sum now recommended to be allotted to Police purposes, is really not more than the income of the Municipality can very well afford, as the revenue is showing a steady increase year by year, and even upon the basis of present receipts (say for the current year) no inconvenience will be felt.

The new Force is still in its infancy, the present Superintendent only having taken it over last March. All that can be asked

for it now is fair play. Give it a chance, and let us see what the general opinion of the community will be in a couple of years' time.

I am, Sir,

Your obedient servant,

CHAS. J. HOLLIDAY.

Shanghai, 30th March.

P.S.—For the sake of comparison it may not be out of place if it is mentioned that in Hongkong, with a population much the size of our own, the Police Expenditure amounts to Tls. 145,000 per annum. The Gaois, &c., cost Tls. 36,000 annually, and in addition Tls. 21,000 yearly is spent in pensions to old members of the Force.

Miscellaneous.

THE 'HU-PAO' ON ELECTRIC LIGHTING.

Two years ago a foreigner by the name of Little first started electric lights in the Settlement. He began with five or six lamps as an experiment; then gradually the three Settlements adopted them, and not less than seventy are now in use. The large theatres and tea-houses also employ electric lighting. The Shanghai people are now very much used to this mode of lighting. Before the electric lights came into vogue, the gas, with which the Settlements were wont to be lighted, was certainly far brighter than the lights which the Chinese have been accustomed to use from ancient times till now. But since the electric lights were introduced, the gas has been eclipsed in its brightness. Moreover the electric lights are placed higher than gas, and the rays of course shine to a greater distance and over broader space, while the gas could throw its light only to a radius of eighty or a hundred feet. For that reason some enterprising Chinese intended to introduce a few electric lamps into the city to light the streets, because where a place is thickly populated there must be lights for the people's use at night. Street lamps are not only for the pedestrians' benefit, but are good defences against thieves. Since the Settlements have been lit with electric lights, sneaks and pick-pockets have not dared to show their skill within hundreds of feet of a electric lamp-post. Some people also attribute the fewness of thieving cases to the use of electric lights. Though such opinions cannot be believed in their entirety, still they are within the bounds of reason. Let us go back a little. When it was first proposed to have electric lights, some apprehensions were felt lest electricity might cause fire, or attract the natural fluid in the heavens during a storm. Many indeed were the doubters of the new introduction, for the simple reason that such an invention had been unheard of since the creation of the world. Besides, some accidents did occur from the use of electric lights in foreign countries, and the pessimists naturally looked only to the dark side of anything good. At that time Mr. Little tried in vain to set forth the benefits and the harmlessness of electric lighting; now the lights have flourished three years, all the dangers apprehended have failed to make their appearance, and the dangers not thought of were not protruded into public notice. The only dissatisfaction they have afforded to the people is by flickering. Sometimes the lights are bright and sometimes dark; this indeed is the only fault one can find with the electric lights. The people now at last begin to perceive how true were Mr. Little's words, and how beneficial are the lights. To our great astonishment we hear that the Municipal Council will stop electric lighting in the Settlement at the end of June, and will not continue the contract with the Shanghai Electric Light Company (as in accordance with the decision of the ratepayers.) We first took it to be that the Shanghai Electric Company on account of business reverses desired to discontinue electric lighting of its own

accord. We hear, however, that these are the real facts of the case. The Gas Company, finding that the introduction of electric lights into the Settlements decreased that Company's profit, and that (were electric lights allowed to exist) they would ultimately sweep gas entirely off the Settlements, took the opportunity to instigate the ratepayers to cease having the streets lighted with electric lamps. These indeed are the rumours afloat concerning the cause of the discontinuance of electric lighting. It seems strange that the ratepayers should have been moved by the representations of the Gas Company! That the Gas Company entertains a great deal of antipathy towards the Electric Company, no one can doubt. When electric lighting was first brought before the ratepayers' meeting, it was decided to keep both kinds of lighting in the Settlement, showing to neither any feelings of partiality, because the ratepayers were fully aware that electric lights would give good light to the Settlement, and that the Gas Company, which has been in existence for over twenty years and made a good deal of money, could well afford to share the profit with its new rival. People, too, considered the ratepayers' decision to be a just one. How is it, then, we now hear of the proposed discontinuance of the electric lights? In our opinion we discover the electric lights to be superior to gas in many respects. The electric lights are brighter than gas. When gas escapes in a room, a slight spark causes an explosion; for laying or fixing gas pipes, the ground must be dug up, to the great inconvenience of pedestrians, while the smell of a leaking pipe is something unbearable. The electric lights are free from all such evils. As gas has existed for a long period of years, it would not be fair to abolish it all at once; so the fairest way that could be arranged is to have both electric and gas lights. Moreover the Gas Company in winding up their annual accounts always make a very good profit, so even if they were to permit the streets of the Settlement to be lighted entirely with electric lights, yet that Company would have a splendid income. Why should they wish then to hold so tenaciously to their monopoly? Why should the ratepayers listen to their representations? We remember while the electric lights were in their infancy in the Settlements, people already thought that gas was losing its brightness, and often when the electric lights were not lit pedestrians would express much wonder and regret. And now that the lights have been in use for three years, they are to be suddenly and unexpectedly discontinued! Well, the Chinese will feel a great loss in them. Though gas lamps may be increased to a great extent, the streets in the Settlement never can be so brightly lit as under electricity. The ratepayers as a rule generally follow the lead of popular feeling; so in the present case it behoves them to keep both gas and electric lights in the Settlements. The Chinese proverb has it: "Since it is started let no one dare to abolish it." May the coming meeting of the ratepayers ponder well on the subject, and permit electric lights to continue to shed their lustre in the Settlements!—*Hu Pao.*

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24jy 40

Miscellaneous Intelligence.

PASSENGERS.

DEPARTED.

Per str. *Priam*, for London—Mrs. J. P. Donovan, Rev. Mr., Mrs. and Miss Innocent, Misses (2) Less, Miss Mackenzie, Messrs. E. J. Smith and Meyer, Master Hobson.

Per str. *Peking*, for Hongkong—Mr. C. Guieu.

Per str. *Genkai Maru*, for Nagasaki—Mrs. Maitland and infant, Miss Lubren, and Mr. T. Tohoroya. For Jensen—Mr. Aug. H. Maertens. For Hiogo—Mr. and Mrs. Broadbent, Mrs. A. Veitch and infant, Mrs. Moberley, and Mr. Harold Vacher. For San Francisco—Messrs. John G. Purdon, W. T. Gray, U.S.N., W. C. Herbert, U.S.N., and A. Blair.

ARRIVED.

Per str. *Genkai Maru*, from Japan—Mrs. W. F. Page and six children, Mrs. Drawell, Miss Hall, Captain H. S. Hurst, Mr. V. Fage, Master Bisbee and nurse.

Per str. *Baikal*, from Nagasaki—Mr. R. A. Ford.

Per str. *Glengarry*, from Hongkong—Rev. T. and Mrs. Bryson and three children, Dr. and Mrs. Russell Watson, Miss Barker, Miss Chapman, Rev. J. and Mrs. Dixon, Mrs. Fryer, Miss Fryer, Master Fryer, Mrs. Launce and child, Messrs. Heyo, Pollock and Medhurst.

Per str. *Chungking*, from Tientsin—Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Ament, Rev. Mr. and Mrs. Smith, and Mr. P. V. Grant. From Chefoo—Rev. T. P. Crawford, Mr. and Mrs. A. Hansen and child.

Per str. *Hazan*, from Tientsin—Biron N. Wrangel.

Per str. *Kiangfoo*, from Hankow—Mr. Smithers.

Per str. *W. Cores de Vries*, from Hankow—Mr. Lewis.

Per str. *Nanzing*, from Hongkong—Mr. and Mrs. Piry, Mr. and Mrs. Becktrick, The Right Rev. De Vos, Evique d'Addere, Vicaire Apostolique de Mongolie Orlous; Revs. De Moorlues, De Groef, De Leuz, Dirickx, Van Reusel, and Vertommen; Messrs. E. C. Buer, Rosenbaum, Mack, E. Nollet and Paolelich.

Per str. *Pekin*, from Hankow—Mr. C. Beurnmann. From Kiukiang—Mr. McGregor Grant.

Per str. *Paulah*, from Tientsin—Miss Dollie Corne.

Per str. *Nagoya Maru*, from Japan—Captain Airey, R.N., Messrs. C. Pyc, McGiffin, W. B. Dunlop and McKenzie.

Per str. *Bothwell Castle*, from Hongkong—Messrs. G. McBain and Samson.

LEAVING.

Per str. *Nanzing*, for str. *Melbourne* to Marseilles—Baron Wrangel, Mr. and Mrs. Hansen and child, Rev. F. A. Beard. Per str. *Nanzing*, for Hongkong—Major Hamilton, Mrs. Berner, Captain Allison, Messrs. T. J. Haughton and A. Ross, Sergeant Savage.

PRICE OF THE NORTH-CHINA HERALD AND S. C. & C. GAZETTE.—Per Annum, Taels 12; Six Months, Taels 6.50. Three Months, 3.50—all payable in advance. Credit price, Tls. 13.15 per Annum; Subscriptions will be considered as renewed unless notice to the contrary be given before the expiry of the current term.

O P I U M RETURN FOR WEEK ENDING 28TH MARCH, 1885.

IMPORTED	MALWA		PATNA		BENARES.		PERSIAN.	
	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.	Chests.	Weight.
Imported and stored on board Receiving Vessels	74½	74.50	125	150.00	150	180.00	..	..
Returned from shore on board R. Vessels	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Imported and transhipped for re-exportation without being stored on board Receiving Vessels or landed	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Landed direct	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	74½	74.50	125	150.00	150	180.00	..	..
Landed from Receiving Vessels and intended chiefly for Local consumption:	83	83.00	220	274.80	124	148.50	1	1.00

RE-EXPORTED from board Receiving Vessels:—

Description.	Chinking.	Wuhu.	Kiukiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Foochow.	Swatow.	Total.
	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Chts. Wght.	Wght. Pcs.
MALWA	395 395.00	132½ 132.50	26½ 26.50	105 105.00	..	28 28.00	19 19.00	4 4.00	..	..	..	710 710.00
PATNA	10 12.00	..	1 1.20	13 14.40	..	5 6.00	..	..	..	..	2 2.40	30 36.00
BENARES	12 14.40	..	..	..	..	..	2 2.40	..	..	..	..	14 16.80
PERSIAN	1 1.00	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	1 1.00
TURKEY	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..	..
Total	418 422.40	132½ 132.50	27½ 27.70	117 119.40	..	33 34.00	21 21.40	4 4.00	..	..	2 2.40	755 755.80

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE.

SHANGHAI, 31st March, 1885.

PIECE GOODS.—The advices from our principal dependencies this week have hardly come up to expectations. Without being actually adverse they have had enough of the sedative in them to moderate enquiry here and to lessen the week's business. But holders, having few suitable goods on hand, have been able further to raise buyers, and at the close prices are strong, whilst the news from almost every quarter is becoming more reassuring.

CHINKIANG has been largely instrumental in sustaining this market, and the demand for that district continues. At HANKOW stocks were being fast reduced; and although the cry of over supply has come from TIENTSIN the northern buyers are not yet quite satisfied with their past acquisitions. From CHEFOO, beyond some rather heavy orders for Cotton Yarn, there is nothing of importance to note, and NEWCHWANG has scarcely had time as yet to return replies to the letters hence on this day week. As to NINGPO:—Such is the inducement from that market, and so annoying the delay and killing the lekin squeezes that the purveyors are abandoning the Hangchow route, and are shipping by *Lorchas*, to which they have been paying a freight of \$3 mex. a package, and that too without any assurance that their goods will be carried beyond Chinkhai. The *Transit Pass* has been attempted, but has proved practically inoperative in the present emergency. An application to the *Taotai* may receive his stamp or assent in a week from date, and it may not, and hence the *Lorchas* with its heavy freight, its insurance risks and other drawbacks is deemed the preferable mode of conveyance. There is a screw loose in this inland Transit system which needs fixing very badly.

P.S.—To day a steamer, the *Yung-ning*, has been laid on the berth for NINGPO, at a freight rate of \$0.75 mex. per package, the shippers taking the risk of delivery at Chinkhai if further ingress be impracticable.

Advices received from TIENTSIN this forenoon are less favourable again, and the market is rather quiet and weak in consequence.

Grey Shirtings.—8½ lbs.—The sum total of the sales for this mail is barely half as large as that recorded on this day week. It does not much exceed 50,000 pieces as reported. But prices have been very steady throughout, and here and there they have again been slightly advanced. The demand has continued to run on the medium descriptions chiefly, but the better kinds have been receiving more attention from the riverine dealers, consequent on the recently more encouraging news from Hankow. The rates at the auctions to-day, however, have receded. Sales comprise, amongst others, *Flying Fish* at \$1.33½, *Warrior* at \$1.42½, *Red Fish* at \$1.44½, *Blue Globe* and *Double Lion* at \$1.46, *Single Feather* at \$1.46½, *Blue China Woman* at \$1.47, *Red Cormorant* and *Red Rhinoceros* at \$1.47½, *Blue Fish* at \$1.48½, *Red Lion and Flag* at \$1.49½, *Gold Castle* at \$1.50, *Blue Ham and Dagger* at \$1.50½, *Red Unicorn* at \$1.52½, *Red Pagoda* at \$1.53, *Green Dragon* and *Old Man* at \$1.55, *Blue Butterfly* at \$1.56, *Red Joss* at \$1.57, *Blue Joss* at \$1.62, *Black Triple Cash* at \$1.64, *Double Feather* at \$1.66, and *Eagle XX* at \$1.67½ per piece.

7-lbs.—Only one sale reported, viz., 1,450 per pieces *Green Stag Head* at \$1.26 per piece.

6-lbs.—A good business (about 10,000 pieces in the aggregate) in this weight has again transpired, the advantage remaining on the side of the sellers.

9½ a 11-lbs. and 12-lbs.—These weights have likewise being in good and improving request, at strengthening rates. Of the lighter there have been over 11,000 pieces booked, prices running as follows:—*Red Butterfly* \$1.91/91½, *Red Unicorn* and *Blue Unicorn* \$1.94 and \$1.97½, *Eagle* \$1.97½, *Silver Landscape* \$2.00, *Blue Vase* \$2.31 per piece, &c. Whilst the heavier goods have been taken to extent of nearly 10,000 pieces at from \$2.35 a 2.45 for good to fine makes of *English*, \$2.50 for *Nashua R. American*, and \$2.28 for *Soldier, Dutch*. In addition to these some 3,000 pieces of 9-lbs. (*Black Highlandman*) have been settled at \$1.80 per piece.

White Shirtings.—Demand has slackened, but at the same time buyers have slightly advanced in their payments for 64-reeds, of which only 4,500 pieces have been reported sold. *Green Cock* and *Wild Boar Hunt* are still quoted \$1.55 and 1.56, but the *Red Wheat Ear* is now worth \$1.73, and *Double Feather* \$1.71 per piece.

In 72-reed very little business has taken place, but a sale of 750 pieces *American* at \$3.00 has been effected.

T-Cloths.—There has been less doing in this department also, but as in the foregoing items, prices as a rule have gone against buyers. *Pagoda* has been sold at \$1.03½, *Green Man and Carriage* at \$1.04, *Green Lion and Flag* at \$1.03, *Silver Phoenix* at \$1.01, *Two and Three Men and Fishes* at \$1.04½, and \$1.05/05½, *Blue Globe* at \$1.05½, *Red Man and Carriage* \$1.11, *Blue Lion and Flag S.T.* at \$1.17, *Blue Butterfly* at \$1.20, and *Four and Five Fung Wan* at \$1.54 and \$1.59 per piece.

8-lbs. show a small business (about 1,000 pieces) at \$1.34½ for *Blue Dragon and Flag*, \$1.45 for *Gold Dragon*, and \$1.56 for *Blue Man and Carriage*; and 500 pieces of *Bombay cloth* 6-lbs. have been placed at \$1.02 per piece.

Drills.—*English.*—The particulars of over 5,000 pieces have been published, but that total falls short of the actual business done. Quotations are \$1.65 for *Stag* (300), \$1.80 for *Man and Elephant*, and \$1.97½ for *Flying Horse*. The *American* import has been in rather better request also, and about 7,000 pieces have found buyers on the basis of \$2.52½ for *Massachusetts Horse*, which evinces a steadier if not stronger tendency in prices.

Jeans have not been required for, nor have *English Sheetings*; but of *American Sheetings* the sales of the week add up over 13,000 pieces and \$2.82½ has again been paid for *Indian Head* of which the bulk of the business consists, *Old Lion* and *No. 2 Phoenix* being quoted respectively \$2.60 and \$2.25 per piece.

Cotton Yarn.—An unusually large business, both in *Bombay* and *English* spinnings, has taken place, the sale of the former aggregating between 500 and 600 bales, and of the latter between 700 and 800 bales. The quotations returned are—*Bombay*; *Flower* (24.) \$59, *Red Horse and Carriage* (20.) \$55, *Dragon* (20.) \$56, *Red Eagle* (16.) and 20.) \$56½/56½ and \$56 per bale; and *English* (28/32.) *Black and Gold Flower* and *Blue Pelican* \$68, *Green Joss* \$71½, *Red Buffalo* \$72, and *Red Joss* \$73 per bale; and about 25 bales of *Thread* have changed hands at \$79.

Fancy Cottons.—*Velvets.*—The auction offerings on this day week were if anything too heavy, or rather the dealers made the quantity the excuse for lowering the rates, which have since recovered almost to their previous level, 210 pieces *Woman* having recently been sold at \$0.16½ per yard. 26-inch *Velvetens* have been asked for, but offers are below holders' demands. *Turkey Reds* have not been much wanted, and the business reported shows only 1,350 pieces *Gold Dragon* 4½-lbs. at \$1.87½, and 1,300 pieces 2½-lbs. *Vase* at \$1.27 per piece. A parcel of 500 pieces S.P. *T-Cloths* has changed hands at \$1.45 per piece, and a few doz. of *Handkerchiefs* have been done at former prices. *Cotton Lastings* have scarcely been dealt in, but an opportunity offering for the *Corea* direct, business has been done in *White Muslins* for that country at from \$0.51/56 per piece. A little enquiry has been experienced for *Gentian Shirtings*, *Dyed Brocades* and *Cashmeres*, and a small trade has followed in each item, particulars, however, being withheld. But viewed as a whole the Fancies department presents but little of interest for this mail.

Woollens.—In private the *Woollens* market has been very quiet, and until greater improvement is advised from Hankow it is to be feared it will continue so. The only transactions of importance reported this week are 500 pieces assorted *Comets, Dragon and Phoenix*; at \$8.75 per piece; 500 pieces *Scarlet Long Eels* U.U. at \$4.62½ per piece, and 408 pieces *German Medium Cloth, Sycee chop*, at \$0.95 per yard. Further there have been rumours of a large business in *Russian Cloths* at \$17/17½ per piece, but we have not been able to ascertain the quantity—some say 600 pieces. *Lastings* of low red have been asked for, but nothing appears to have been done, and hardly anything has taken place in *Spanish Stripes* or *Figured Orleans*.

Metals.—From Messrs. A. & F. Biefield's Report:—The dullness referred to in our last circular has if anything increased during the week under record. **LEAD.**—In consequence of the market in Hankow going up to £6 some 200 tons were shipped there in the beginning of this week. After the arrival of these shipments, however, the prices in Hankow weakened and are also lower in Shanghai to-day. 100 tons of LB was sold a few days ago at £4.40. **NAILED IRON.**—100 tons nailed, Alliance chop, spot cargo, have been sold at £1.70. **BAR IRON.**—The market is unchanged. Sales reported are:—100 tons Belgian, spot cargo, at £1.72½. **PIC IRON.**—No sales reported. **OLD IRON.**—No transactions of any importance have transpired. At auction about 100 tons old horseshoes, mostly small sizes, were sold at £1.57½ to 1.68½. Further private:—100 tons old railway spikes at £1.35, 200 tons old cart tyres at £1.67½. **TIN PLATES.**—Sales reported are:—50 cases decorated, spot cargo, at £7.75. 50 cases decorated, spot cargo, at £7.07. 50 cases decorated, to arrive, at £6.25. **STEEL.**—500 boxes bamboo steel "Anchor chop," have been sold to arrive at £2.95. **SPELTER.**—Some business has been done in W. H. at £5. Of "Hard" about 50 tons have changed hands at £4.14. **STRAITS TIN.**—Stocks of Fong-hing are small. Rates of Fok-chok, Sok-kong, and common brands are lower. **COPPER AND YELLOW METAL SHEATHING.**—Of Japan are a few small lots have been disposed. At rates somewhat below quotations. **IRON WIRE.**—No sales reported. **QUICKSILVER.**—Quotations are quite nominal.

Miscellaneous.—Messrs. A. & F. Biefield say:—**MATCHES.**—The market is unchanged without sales to report. **WINDOW GLASS.**—Stocks in first hands are greatly reduced. No transactions of any importance have transpired. **NEEDLES.**—10 cases silver eyed Needles, No. 1/5, Tiger chop have changed hands at £58.50. Sales at auction are:—10 cases English needles, rusty, each 100,000 at £24; 2 cases English needles, rusty, 1/11 each 100,000 at £30.25; 10 cases silver eyed needles, No. 1/5, rusty at £26; 5 cases darning needles, rusty at £31.50. **ANILINE DYES.**—Business is very dull. Sales reported included:—1,500 tins violet, each ½ lb., at £0.32; 5,000 bottles crystal green, each 2 oz., race horse chop, at £0.13; 10,000 bottles crystal green, each 2 oz., sundry chops, at £0.12½; 4,000 bottles china green, each 2 oz., 2 boys chops, at £0.08; 5 cases prussian blue, elephant chop, at £30.00. Sales at auction:—200 tins, each 8 oz., croceine, at £0.33½; 4,500 bottles, each 2 oz., violet, at £0.07.

Kerosene Oil.—The market is again lower and business is as dull as it possibly can be. Stocks are about 150,000 cases.

Opium.—Closing quotations.—Malwa new at £400, old at £408; Patna at £450, new at £433; Benares new at £422.

Chinese Market.—A very small business is reported, at unchanged price for SUGAR and PEPPER. Best RATTANS are slightly lower, and also MALABAR SANDALWOOD. COTTON is quoted 3 mace a picul lower with little doing. HIDES are also slightly lower.

EXPORTS.

Silk.—From Messrs. Cromie & Burkill's circular:—London telegrams report business at a standstill.

RAW SILKS.—Contrary to what might have been expected the critical state of European politics has had very little effect upon the silk market here. A moderate daily business has been passing at rather easier prices for Tsatlees, and holders appear indisposed at present to make any further concession.

Other descriptions are quiet, chiefly on account of the difficulty which buyers experience in finding the special silks required to fill their orders.

TSATLEES.—Sales are reported of about 300 bales, quotations of Nos. 4½ to 5 showing £2½ per picul decline for the week.

HANGCHOWS.—No business. Dealers want £290 for good chop No. 1.

TAYSAAMS.—Are quiet. Some 70 bales have changed hands at £290 for Market No. 1, White Kahings, at £280 for No. 1, 9+12 Moss and at £240 for Market No. 2 Skeins.

YELLOW SILKS.—Purchases amount to 50 bales at £227½ for Mienchow, at £212½ for Meeyang and at £175 for Szechong.

Arrivals from the 24th to 30th March are about 235 bales of white silks and 45 piculs of yellow.

RE-REELS.—The market is fairly active at rather better prices. Settlements, at present, for next week's American mail are nearly 100 bales.

WILD SILKS.—No arrivals this week. Quotations are £115 and £107½ for Tussah raw Nos. 1 and 2.

WASTE SILKS.—Nothing to report.

SHANTUNG POSEUNES.—No stock.

Purchases include:—**TSATLEE**—Red Elephant at £322½, Blue do. at £312½, Yellow do. at £297½, Black Lion 3½ at £322½, Large Elephant 1 at £323½, do. 2 at £300, Red Pagoda 2 at £322½, Buffalo 2 at £322½, Gold Plum Tree at £310, Kukee's "Klu-hock" at £302½, Mountain 2 at £300, Bird "Chun-ling" at £285, Heron 1 at £285, do. 2 at £275, Gold Deer at £277½, Gold Ki-lin at £272½, Chay-ki-lin at £262½, Gold Phoenix at £262½. **TAYSAAM**—White Kahing, Market 1 at £290, 9/12 Moss, 1 at £280, Skeins Market 2 at £240. **YELLOW SILK**—Mienchow at £227½, Meeyang at £212½, Szechong at £175. **TUSSAH**—Raw 1 at £115, 2 at £107½. **RE-REELLED TSATLEES**—Best Chop at £410, Market 3 at £305.

	1884-85.	1883-84.	1882-83.	1881-82.	1880-81.	1879-80.
Settlements for this mail †.....	about 750	750	1,000	800	500	1,000 bales.
„ for the season †	53,500	49,300	47,000	48,000	80,000	64,000 „
Stock	4,500	2,700	18,000	14,000	4,000	5,000 „
Total Arrivals	58,000	52,000	65,000	62,000	84,000	69,000 „

† Exclusive of purchases for re-sale on this market.

	*England.	*France, &c.	Total Europe.	America.	India & Egypt.	Coast & Straits.	Grand Total.
Export White Silk.....	8,017	30,612	38,629	4,570	687	655	44,541 bales.
„ Yellow „.....	11	3,185	3,196	...	2,003	338	5,537 „
„ Wild „.....	104	2,595	2,699	25	1	27	2,752 „
	8,132	36,392	44,524	4,595	2,691	1,020	52,830 „
Against in 1883-84.....	16,667	27,114	43,781	2,589	1,153	947	48,470 „
„ 1882-83.....	11,418	28,029	39,447	4,572	778	1,136	45,933 „
„ 1881-82.....	12,254	26,247	38,501	6,210	1,015	1,384	47,110 „

* Many shipments are now sent optional, Marseilles or London.

Also 2,685 piculs Old Silk Wadding to London, also 18 piculs to Continent.

Export of Waste Silk 10,831 bales against 9,645 last year and 20,476 in 1882-83; of Cocoons 1,068 bales against 1,392 and 2,460 in the two previous years respectively.

Tea.—BLACK.—Market closed.

GREEN.—No business reported.

STOCK—3,400 half-chests against 3,566 half-chests in 1883-84.

EXPORT OF TEA FROM SHANGHAI AND YANGTZE PORTS.

From commencement of season to date. 1884-85.

	Black.	Green.	Total.	Black.	Green.	Total.
To Great Britain	64,767,352	9,012,420	73,779,772 lbs.	67,070,828	8,179,359	75,250,187 lbs.
Russia	11,654,344	...	11,654,344 „	10,746,694	...	10,746,694 „
America	3,208,496	14,967,579	18,176,075 „	2,556,797	11,099,805	13,656,602 „

Exchange.—The telegrams from England that have reached us during the week have caused a decline in our rates of ½ for telegraphic transfers and ¾ for bank bills and private paper. There has been a good demand for remittances in the former and the business in bank bills has been large. Private paper has been scarce and wanted, and only small amounts have been settled. Rupees have been sold at 305 to 303½ by wire.

DAILY QUOTATIONS DURING THE WEEK.

(From Messrs. Morris & Fergusson's Weekly Circular.)

	ON LONDON.								FRANCE.		HONGKONG.		INDIA.	
	T/Transfers.		Bank 4 m/s.		Credits 4 m/s.		Docty. 4 m/s.		Francs 4 m/s. and 6 do.		Lowest. Highest.		Rupees. T. transfers.	
	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.	Lowest.	Highest.
Thursday, 26th Mar.	4.9½	4.9½	4.10½	4.10½	4.11	4.11	4.11½	4.11½	6.25/28	6.25/28	26½	26½	305	305
Friday, 27th	4.9½	4.9½	4.10½	4.10½	4.10½	4.10½	4.11	4.11	6.24/27	6.24/27	26½	26½	304½	304½
Saturday, 28th	4.9½	4.9½	4.10½	4.10½	4.10½	4.10½	4.11	4.11	6.24/27	6.24/27	26½	26½	304½	304½
Sunday, 30th	4.9½	4.9½	4.10½	4.10½	4.10½	4.10½	4.10½	4.11	6.23/26	6.23/27	26½	26½	304½	304½
Tuesday, 31st	4.9½	4.9½	4.10½	4.10½	4.10½	4.10½	4.10½	4.11½	6.23/26	6.23/26	26½	26½	304	304
Wednesday, 1st Ap.	4.9½	4.9½	4.10½	4.10½	4.10½	4.10½	4.10½	4.11½	6.22/25	6.23/26	26½	26½	303½	303½

Shares.—A demand for Hongkong, and from local buyers brought about a considerable business in Hongkong and Shanghai Bank shares and the rule advanced from 124½ premium to 128½ and exchange 73, but the advices from England of the doubtful condition of European politics have caused a fall to 122 premium and the same exchange, at which shares were offering yesterday. North China Insurance shares have been sold at £290; Hongkong Fire's at \$340 and exchange 73 and China Fire's at \$86 and 73 exchange; Shanghai Cargo-boat's have been placed at £152½; French Gas Co.'s at £148; Sheridan Mining at £135; Perak Tin's at \$30 to 45 and Selangor Tin's at \$12.

AUCTION SALES.

COTTON GOODS.

Grey Shirtings—8½-lbs.—Total for the week, 19,760 pieces.

At E-wo, on 25th instant, 1,560 pieces; at £1.30½ for *Black Tea Caddy X.X.*, £1.45½ for *Black Peacock*, and £1.59½ for *Blue Dragon and Old Man*.

At Yuen-fong, on 26th instant, 9,850 pieces; at £1.31½/31½ for *Lie Eagle*, £1.35½/35½ for *Two Man*, £1.36½/37 for *House*, £1.43½/44 and £1.49½/49½ for *Blue and Painted Britannia*, £1.46½ and £1.50½/51 for *Blue and Red Three Students*, £1.47½ and £1.50 for *Blue and Red Four Sisters*, £1.49½ for *Fish and Dragon*, £1.49½ for *Winged Lion and Double Phoenix*, £1.54½/54½ for *Green Unicorn*, and £1.58½ for *Five Brothers*.

At Kin-ming, to-day, 3,300 pieces; at £1.41½/41 and £1.48½ for C.P.H. *Green and Red Lion*, £1.49½/50 for *Red Ram*, mildewed, and £1.52½/52½ for *Red Eagle*; and

At Pao-shun, to-day, 5,000 pieces; at £1.55½/55½ and £1.55½/55½ for *Green Lion A. and A.I.*, and £1.67 for *Eagle X.X.*

6-lbs.—825 pieces, *Two Man and Lie Eagle* at £0.99½ per piece.

7-lbs.—1,250 pieces; at £1.27½ for *Red Tea Caddy*, £1.26 for *Blue Britannia*, £1.27½ for *Blue Four Sisters*, and £1.29 for *Blue Three Students*.

9½ a 11-lbs.—4,200 pieces; at £2.05½ for *Blue Tea Caddy*, £1.73½/73½ for *Blue Britannia*, £1.88½ for *Red Britannia*, £1.94½ and £1.97½/97½ for *Chop Dollar*, 9½ and 10-lbs.—£1.92½/93½ for *Red Three Students*, £1.95½ for *Blue Lion*, £1.95 for *Red Four Sisters*, £2.23½/23½ for *Dollar* (11-lbs.), £2.25½ for *Painted Britannia*, and £2.24½/25 for 11-lbs. *Painted Three Students*.

12-lbs.—440 pieces, *Beaver*, mildewed, and *Soldier* at £2.33/33½ and £2.40 per piece.

White Shirtings—64-reed, 2,200 pieces; at £1.36½ and £1.34½ for *House*, dressed and undressed, and £1.44½/44½ and £1.42 for *Blue Lighthouse*, dressed and undressed.

72-reed, 2,070 pieces; at £1.94½/95 and £1.93/93½ for *Red Lighthouse*, dressed and undressed, £2.01½/05 and £2.03/03½ for *Gold Star*, dressed and undressed.

T. Cloths—7-lbs., 2,300 pieces; at £1.02½ and £1.17½ for *Blue and Painted Britannia*, £1.07 and £1.30½ for *Blue and Red Three Students*, £1.25½ for *Dewhurst's Eagle X.X.*, £1.25½/26 for *Painted Four Sisters*, and £1.15/15½ for *Sun*.

8-lbs.—740 pieces; at £1.31 for *Red Tea Caddy*, £1.45½/45½ for *Eagle X.X.*, and £1.60½ for *Painted Three Students*.

Drills—840 pieces, *English*; at £1.06½ for *Dragon*, £2.09½ for *Sag*, £2.31½ for *Britannia*, and £2.42½/42½ for *Fish and Dragon*.

Jeans—640 pieces, *English*; at £1.46½/47 for *Red Tea Caddy*, £1.37½/37½ for *Peacock*, and £1.66½ for *Beaver*.

Sheetings—320 pieces, *English*; *Old Man Head* at £2.44 per piece.

Turkey Reds—1,330 pieces, *Mandarin*; at £1.16½ for 2-lbs., £1.25½ for 2½-lbs., £1.27 for 2½-lbs., and £1.28½/28½ for 3-lbs.

WOOLLENS.

Auctions—	Scarlet.	Dk. Blue.	Gentian.	Green, and N. Green.	Orange and Yellow.	Ash & Lav.	White	Purple	Black.	*Brown & Mag.	Mauve.	Lt. Gt.	Sales, Pcs.
E-wo, 25th instant.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Tls.	Pcs.
Camlets, Horsemann p.p.	9.48/51	7.91	8.76	.....	10.00	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.51	8.73	.....
Sales, pcs....	30	10	20	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	20	100
" H.D.B.p.p.c.	10 08	.....	9.75	9.99	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	9.16	9.75/76	.....
Sales, pcs....	20	.....	10	10.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	30	100
" House	9.26	.....	.....	9.52	10.17	.....	.....	.....	8.73	.....	.....	8.81	.....
Sales, pcs....	30	.....	.....	10	10	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	10	70
" Bear	8.83	.....	8.15	.....	9.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.31	.....
Sales, pcs....	30	.....	.....	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	10	70
Long Ella, H.D.B.p.p.c.	4.57/58	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S.Stripes, H.D.B., p.yd.	0.47.8/47.9	.....	0.47.3	0.47½	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.45.4	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs....	24	.....	12	6	.....	.....	.....	.....	6	.....	.....	.....	48
YOUNG-FONG, 26th inst.													
Camlets, S.S.G.p.p.c.	9.75/77½	9.72½	9.42½/50	.....	10.92½/97½	.....	(9.37½)	.....	9.35	.....	9.02½/10	9.40/45	.....
Sales, pcs....	240	90	150	.....	30	.....	9.42½	.....	10	.....	30	30	600
" G.G.p.p.c.	9.95/10.02½	9.75	9.75/80	.....	10.95	.....	.....	.....	9.32½/35	.....	9.55	9.65	.....
Sales, pcs....	120	40	80	.....	10	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	20	20	290
Long Ella, G.G., p.p.c.	4.80	5.07	5.12	5.12	.....	.....	.....	5.01	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
Sales, pcs....	100	40	20	20	.....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lastings, G.G., p.p.c.	.....	.....	8.65	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.82½/85	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	20	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	80	.....	.....	.....	100
" Figd. 9 Old Man *	.....	.....	6.40	6.40	6.40	6.40	.....	.....	6.40	6.40	6.40	.....	.....
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	15	9	6	6	.....	.....	9	9	6	.....	60
S.Stripes, T.T.B., p.yd.	0.47½	0.47½/47½	0.47½	0.49½	0.47½	0.44	.....	0.44	0.45½/46	.....	0.46	.....	.....
Sales, pcs....	132	24	60	6	3	3	.....	6	12	.....	6	.....	252
KIN-MING, To-day.													
Camlets, C.P.H.p.p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
" Swan	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Ella, C.P.H.p.p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lastings, C.P.H.p.p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	8.66/70	.....	.....	.....	.....
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	200
S.Stripes, C.P.H.p.p.c.	0.47½	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	0.48.8/46.9	.....
Sales, pcs....	96	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	24	120
SIN-wo, To-day.													
Camlets, H.H. p.p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	130
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Long Ella, H.H. p.p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	100
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
Lastings, C.D. p.p.c.	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	7.80	.....	.....	100
Sales, pcs....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....	.....
S.Stripes, H.H.	0.49½	0.49.1	0.52.52.3	0.49.0.47	0.48½	0.47.2	.....	0.43	0.47.8	.....	.....	.....	144
Sales, pcs....	60	24	30	3	3	3	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....
" P.P.P. p.p.c.	0.45.9/46	0.44.7	0.45.3	0.44.1	.....	.....	.....	0.41.8	0.44½	.....	.....	.....	72
Sales, pcs....	36	6	12	6	.....	.....	.....	6	6	.....	.....	.....	.....

* Average price.

QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.				DUTY.		QUOTATIONS—DUTY PAID.				DUTY.	
G. E. GREY SHIRTINGS—				<i>T'm.c. T'm.c.</i>						<i>T'm.c. T'm.c.</i>	
6-lbs 39-in 38½-yds.....	nom	½ pc.	0.97	to	1.14						
7-lbs	"	"	1.15	"	1.30						
Dewhurst's Eagle	"	"	None	"	"						
8½ to 8½-lbs	"	"	1.30	"	1.65						
D. Eagle and XX	"	"	1.67	"	1.67						
9 to 9½-lbs	nom	"	1.65	"	1.90						
9½ to 10-lbs	"	"	1.64	"	2.20						
Dewhurst's, Best	"	"	2.10	"	2.45						
11 to 12-lbs English 36 in ..	"	"	2.00	"	2.50						
12-lbs American 36 in	"	"	2.20	"	2.55						
G. E. WHITE SHIRTINGS—											
40-yds 36-in 56-rd.....	½ pc.		1.15	"	1.30						
60-reed	"	"	1.20	"	1.35						
64	"	"	1.34	"	1.75						
64 .. Best and 66-reed ..	"	"	1.65	"	1.85						
72 to 80-reed	"	"	1.77½	"	2.20						
Best	"	"	2.25	"	3.40						
DRILLS, Am. 40-yd 30-in 14-lbs ½ pc.			2.45	"	2.60						
English, .. 14 to 15-lbs ..	"	"	1.65	"	1.90						
Good to Finest	"	"	1.90	"	2.47½						
Dutch, 14 to 14½-lbs.....	nom	"	1.60	"	2.10						
JEANS, Dh. 30-yd 30-in 8½-lbs ½ pc.			1.40	"	1.62½						
English, .. 8 to 8½-lbs ..	"	"	1.30	"	1.70						
American .. heavier	"	"	1.40	"	1.87½						
SHEETINGS—											
Am., 40-yd 36 to 38-in 14-lbs ½ pc.			2.25	"	2.80						
Eng., .. 14 to 16-lbs ..	"	"	1.65	"	2.50						
T-CLOTHS—											
6-lbs 24-yd 32-in Ord., nom ½ pc.			0.70	"	0.88						
7-lbs .. " " " " ..	"	"	0.75	"	0.95						
6-lbs Mexican	"	"	0.97½	"	1.30						
7-lbs .. " " " " ..	"	"	1.25	"	1.75						
7-lbs Mexican Special chops ..	"	"	1.12½	"	1.60						
8 to 8½-lbs	"	"	1.72½	"	2.00						
Better kinds and XX	"	"	0.70	"	0.88						
HANDKERCHIEFS—											
Blue, 28 to 32-in	½ doz.		0.40	"	0.52						
Brown	nom	"	0.37½	"	0.41						
SPOTTED SHIRTINGS—White.											
Dyed, nom	½ pc.		1.80	"	2.00						
BROCADES—White, 40-yd ..	"	"	2.00	"	2.30						
Dyed	"	"	1.85	"	2.00						
DAMASKS—Dyed, 40-yd, nom	"	"	2.20	"	2.45						
GENTIAN SHIRTINGS	"	"	2.25	"	3.75						
CHINTZ—Assorted	½ pc.		1.85	"	2.20						
Blue	"	"	1.00	"	1.40						
Brown	"	"	0.90	"	1.15						
Scarlet	"	"	1.10	"	1.20						
12-lbs American 36 in	"	"	1.20	"	1.40						
PRINTED TWILLS—24/25 yds ½ pc.											
50/52 ..	"	"	1.25	"	1.70						
Special ..	"	"	2.65	"	3.35						
TURKEY REDS—			3.70	"	"						
24-yd 1½ to 3-lbs. 32-in, nom ½ pc.			1.02	"	1.40						
Best	"	"	1.25	"	1.80						
VELVETS—Black, 22-in.....											
VELVETEENS—Black, 18-in ..	nom	½ yd.	0.16	"	0.20						
26-in ..	"	"	0.012	"	0.14						
BLUE DENIMS	nom	"	0.17½	"	0.20						
DIMITIES—12-yd 37-in	nom	"	0.03	"	0.04						
41-in ..	½ pc.		0.90	"	1.20						
MUSLINS—12-yd 42-in	"	"	1.00	"	1.34						
YARN—COTTON—Nos. 28/32 ..	"	"	0.48	"	0.72½						
16/24, nom ..	"	"	64.00	"	73.00						
CAMLETS—English, SS	"	"	52.00	"	62.00						
GG ..	½ pc.		8.50	"	11.00						
SSG ..	"	"	9.85	"	"						
HDB ..	"	"	9.67	"	"						
CPH ..	"	"	9.83	"	"						
Dutch, 33 to 24-in nom ..	"	"	10.12	"	"						
Do. 37-in ..	"	"	15.00	"	18.00						
MEDIUM & BROAD CLOTHS ..	nom	½ yd.	16.25	"	21.00						
SPANISH STRIPES ..	"	"	0.65	"	1.10						
HDB ..	"	"	0.35	"	0.55						
TIB ..	"	"	0.454	"	0.479						
HH ..	"	"	0.44	"	0.49½						
BTI ..	"	"	0.462	"	0.523						
CPH ..	"	"	0.47	"	0.52						
LONG ELLS—			0.468	"	0.47½						
Scarlet, 24-yd GG	nom	½ pc.	4.80	"	"						
HH ..	"	"	4.92	"	4.93						
CPH ..	"	"	4.69	"	4.70						
UU ..	"	"	4.65	"	4.64						
HDB ..	"	"	4.57	"	4.58						
V ..	"	"	4.62½	"	4.60						
Sundries ..	"	"	4.00	"	5.00						
Assorted, HH ..	"	"	nom.	"	"						
CPH ..	"	"	"	"	"						
GG ..	"	"	"	"	"						
UU ..	"	"	"	"	"						
LASTINGS, 40-yd ..	nom	½ pc.	5.00	"	8.50						
GRAPE LASTINGS, 30-yd nom	"	"	2.25	"	5.75						
GRAPE LUSTRES ..	"	"	"	"	"						
PLAIN LUSTRES, Black	"	"	2.75	"	3.40						
ORLEANS—Figured, 30-yd ..	"	"	2.20	"	2.70						
Special Colors & Patterns ..	"	"	2.50	"	3.30						

Per Chang of 141 inches.

METALS.		QUOTATIONS.		SUNDRIES.		QUOTATIONS.	
		<i>T'm.c.</i>	<i>T'm.c.</i>			<i>T'm.c.</i>	<i>T'm.c.</i>
JAPAN COPPER—Tiles, best		14.00	@ 14.25	SUGAR—		4.50	@ 5.00
" Ore ..	"	13.10	13.50	White, Swatow, No. 1	per picul	4.20	4.40
QUICKSILVER—American	"	51.00	52.00	" " " 2	"	3.30	3.70
TIN PLATES—Parson's		4 00	" 4.15	White, Canton, No. 1	"	4.40	4.80
STEEL		2.55	" 2.65	" " " 2	"	4.00	4.30
Bamboo ..	per picul	2.90	" 3.10	" " " 3	"	3.20	3.60
TIN, Fong Hing		22.00	" ..	Brown, Swatow, Best	"	2.60	2.80
Fok Chok ..	"	21.00	" ..	" Canton ..	"	2.30	2.50

Statement of Imports and Deliveries of Cotton and Woollen Piece Goods for the period ending 30th March, 1885, compiled from the "Customs Daily Returns," Nos. 67 to 72, both numbers inclusive.

Goods.	RE-EXPORTS AND THEIR DESTINATIONS.													
	Ningpo.	Wenchow.	Chinkiang.	Wuhu.	Kinkiang.	Hankow.	Chefoo.	Tientsin.	Newchwang.	Foochow.	Hongkong.	Nagasaki.	Higo.	Yokohama.
Grey Shirtings †	...	...	31,155	2,540	10,901	57,750	6,940	107,995	10,845	...	...	3,000	...	18,500
T.Cloths, 32-in.	...	...	2,400	920	2,625	3,790	9,215	44,225	6,300	...	...	...	...	7,180
T.Cloths, 36-in.	...	...	...	440	1,030	2,010	...	240	...	...	...	...	...	600
White Shirtings	...	...	3,485	1,750	1,750	12,720	1,545	41,333	2,500	...	...	120	350	1,560
Drills, English and Dutch	...	...	60	30	...	375	370	3,705	180	...	...	...	...	150
" American	...	...	30	...	...	675	375	4,500	4,675	...	...	...	...	420
Jeans, English and Dutch	...	...	...	...	...	150	60	6,430	100	...	...	...	...	90
" American	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	80
Sheetings, English	...	...	630	530	150	3,070	1,380	2,570	2,056	...	...	...	...	80
" American	...	...	240	80	20	700	1,625	52,790	9,880	...	...	...	...	520
Dyed Shirtings	...	...	552	50	...	190	50	1,820	50	...	...	...	...	50
Brocades & Sp. S'tings, White	...	...	...	...	50	100	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	100
" Dyed.	...	...	...	...	100	...	200	290	148	...	...	...	...	80
Damasks, Dyed	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	40	...	...	...	...	...	360
Chintzes	...	...	930	370	291	850	180	4,095	580	...	...	...	...	60
Printed T.Cloths	...	...	270	...	...	500	...	2,172	...	...	...	...	...	180
Printed Twills	...	...	260	...	160	1,120	...	4,470	320	...	...	...	...	84
Turkey Red Shirtings	...	...	1,230	100	220	400	2,802	11,571	986	...	...	...	...	60
Velvets	...	...	60	30	124	168	48	234	...	...	...	...	...	20
Velveteens	...	...	54	...	...	288	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	400
Handkerchiefs	...	...	1,200	650	600	1,980	...	300	...	...	...	...	...	400
Muslins	...	...	100	200	100	250	200	400	...	...	...	3,091	...	400
Dimities	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Cotton Yarn	...	...	...	...	107	569	537	783	16	...	...	...	...	...
Spanish Stripes	...	...	210	24	54	102	162	372	204	...	...	...	...	54
Medium and Broad Cloths	...	...	36	6	6	356	60	156	20	...	...	...	...	36
Camlets	...	...	100	200	410	800	...	260	160	...	...	...	...	150
Long Ells	...	...	60	80	120	1,040	...	560	440	...	...	...	...	60
Lastings	...	...	50	...	100	1,920	30	860	630	...	20	...	...	20
" Crape	...	...	20	...	...	...	...	40	140	...	...	...	...	...
Lastings, Cotton & Italians	...	...	350	30	30	1,630	980	12,595	930	...	...	...	...	30
Lustres, Plain	...	...	...	...	10	...	...	50	12	...	...	...	...	50
" Figured	...	...	299	60	70	939	...	850	80	...	...	...	...	60
" Crape	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Lead in Pigs	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	336	...	2,638	151	67	1,682	800	420	...	...	...	...	...	...

Goods.	TOTAL DELIVERIES.			TOTAL IMPORTS.			STOCKS AT DATE ARE BASED ON THE CHAMBER OF COMMERCE RETURNS, DATED 1ST JAN., 1885.	
	As above.	For Year From 1st Jan'y 1885.	Against last year same term.	For the week.	For Year From 1st Jan'y 1885.	Against last year same term.	*At date Estimated.	Against 31st March, 1884.
Grey Shirtings †	251,946	1,121,298	965,722	193,355	997,975	761,557	964,300	1,194,900
T.Cloths, 32-in.	83,555	299,107	369,480	40,477	245,766	364,787	371,500	758,900
T.Cloths, 36-in.	4,320	28,130	...	10,950	73,549	...	162,500	...
White Shirtings	67,323	308,059	333,666	32,334	340,743	356,648	281,000	332,200
Drills, English and Dutch	5,095	35,355	42,348	2,220	37,110	22,620	61,600	111,900
" American	10,885	25,690	42,520	16,875	52,575	37,406	35,900	166,800
Jeans, English and Dutch	6,910	19,850	23,180	2,560	20,270	13,660	25,750	33,500
" American	80	720	9,170	6,000	6,000	14,320	17,660	35,370
Sheetings, English	10,786	47,808	53,616	12,320	52,386	37,132	81,200	54,100
" Am.	65,855	118,075	139,379	10,125	163,860	79,950	133,100	205,200
Dyed Shirtings	2,762	9,589	8,580	7,269	33,208	14,548	29,500	12,400
Bro. & Spot. Shts, White	150	336	1,651	...	498	3,779	3,500	6,800
" Dyed	838	6,340	13,812	...	4,774	19,491	...	10,200
Damasks, Dyed	120	1,000	1,184	...	474	...	2,340	4,800
Chintzes	7,716	31,535	35,649	1,504	24,645	59,938	47,700	50,400
Printed T.Cloths	2,942	11,971	9,901	3,370	22,632	14,234	...	...
Printed Twills	6,390	25,482	28,673	800	23,185	46,430	80,200	56,100
Turkey Red Shirtings	17,787	84,965	80,763	10,018	66,180	59,211	76,200	77,950
Velvets	748	6,082	8,599	660	9,862	1,290	4,100	1,760
Velveteens	702	2,244	1,224	300	1,961	3,282	700	3,360
Handkerchiefs	5,130	50,216	54,077	5,968	16,688	68,853	104,600	111,200
Muslins	11,511	37,583	51,963	150	39,390	83,616	83,200	39,500
Dimities	...	200	400	...	6	...	106	1,470
Cotton Yarn	2,062	10,184	8,094	294	8,085	6,962	4,800	8,200
Spanish Stripes	1,182	7,942	8,311	1,494	9,270	7,534	10,300	13,500
Medium and Broad Cloths	676	3,292	3,591	620	4,187	1,100	20,000	17,300
Camlets	2,080	20,723	24,010	1,210	15,072	26,565	11,800	22,900
Long Ells	2,360	18,250	13,780	1,760	12,580	13,580	16,400	21,900
Lastings	3,630	19,144	19,263	1,638	21,476	16,141	23,100	21,900
" Crape	200	440	600	120	780	100	1,340	1,980
Cotton Lastings & Italians	16,615	80,039	66,941	10,688	82,833	78,178	84,000	63,100
Lustres, Plain	284	884	649	...	658	450	...	400
" Figured	2,358	12,429	20,476	1,699	10,049	23,319	14,200	36,800
" Crape	...	...	110	...	...	...	...	390
Lead in Pigs	...	15,112	56,017	2,524	31,632	22,127	...	...
Iron—Nail Rod	6,094	32,062	36,314	7,980	19,404	28,578	...	...

* Exclusive of Import Cargoes ex *Glenroy*, *Verona*, *Glengary*, *Ulysses*, *Bothwell Castle*, and *Orestes*.

Import Cargoes declared—*Priam*, *Bellerophon*, *Yorkshire*, and *Glaucus*, and additional ex *Genorchy* and *Chusan*.

† Including English and Dutch 12-lbs.

COMMERCIAL POSTSCRIPT.

1ST APRIL, 1885.

The M.M. Co.'s Char. str. Nanzing takes about 350 bales of SILK.

EXCHANGE.—On London—Telegraphic Transfer, 4s. 9½d.; Bank Bills, 4 months' sight, 4s. 10½d.; First-class Credits to Banks 4 months' sight, 4s. 10½d. a 4s. 10½d. 6 months' sight, 4s. 11½d. a 4s. 11½d. On France—Bank Bills, demand, Fcs. 6.07, Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' 6.22 a 6.23; 6 months' sight, 6.25 a 6.26. On New York—Credits and Documentary Bills, 4 months' sight, 83½. On Hongkong—Telegraphic Transfers, 26½; Private Bills, 3 days' sight, 27½. On Bombay—Telegraphic Transfers, Rs. 303½; Calcutta, Rs. 303½. Bullion—Gold Bar, Pekin, 98 touch, £201. Silver Bars, £111.16. Mexican Dollars, £73.375. Carolus Dollars, £78.00. Copper Cash, 1,510.

SHARES.

Hongkong & Shanghai Banking Corporation.—The strong m rket for these shares reported last week was maintained until Saturday, up to which time business was done at 126½% and 128½% premium ex. 73 for cash. The telegrams from London reporting extensive war preparations in England caused a number of shareholders to realize at lower rates, business being done on Saturday at 124% premium. Since Monday till the time of writing a considerable number of shares have changed hands at 122% premium ex. 73. We quote them steady at the latter rate.

North-China Insurance Co.—Sales of these shares have been made at £290.

Chinese Insurance Co.—The Directors' Report and Statement of Accounts for 1884 were presented at a meeting of Shareholders held on the 28th March. The income of the Company is as follows:—Net premia less reinsurance, \$194,109.43; interest, 22,546.44; sundries, 3,610.32; total, \$220,266.19; and the expenditure:—charges, \$49,622.07; depreciation, 2,346.84; bad and doubtful debts, 262.24; paid account losses, 1878 to 1883, 43,718.17; losses, 1884, 79,706.14; interest to shareholders 6% for the year, 18,000.00; balance carried forward, 26,610.93; total, \$220,266.19. The known losses to be paid in 1885 are estimated at \$48,500. The Reserve Fund still stands at \$28,711.50. The Directors have voluntarily reduced their annual remuneration to \$3,000. Yet the charges absorb more than 25% of the net premia. There are sellers at quotations.

Insurance (Fire).—Several lots of Hongkong's have changed hands at \$340. China's have been fairly active at \$65½ and \$66 exchange 73. Wharf Cos.—Shanghai and Hongkew Wharf shares are enquired for at quotation, but shares are not procurable at the moment. Pootung's are offering at £30.

Mining Cos.—The inspecting engineer's report has had a good effect upon Selangor's and Perak's. Selangor's have been dealt in to some extent at from \$12 to \$15 per share. Perak's have been placed at \$35 to \$50. There are now sellers at \$40, at which rate we quote them. Business has been done in Sheridan's at £135.

Cargo Boat Cos.—Shanghai Cargo Boat's have been placed at £150 and £152½. There are sellers of Co-operative's at quotation. Shanghai Waterworks' Co.—Business has been done at £29 ex. 4s. 9½d.

SHARES.	No.	Value.	Paid up.	POSITION PER LAST REPORT.			LAST DIVIDEND, &c.		CASH QUOTATIONS.
				Reserve.	At Working Account.	Date.	To Shareholders.	When pd. or due.	
<i>Bank.</i>									
Hongkong & Shanghai Bank Co.	60,000	\$125	\$125	4,400,000.00	\$61,570.14	31 Dec. 85	* £2	1 Mar. 85	122%
<i>Shipping.</i>									
Shanghai Tug Boat Association	1,000	£100	£100	.....	£4,446.44	31 Mar. 84	|| 2%	3 Feb. 85	£60
China Shipowners' Association	1,380	£100	£100	.....	£22,549.46	31 Mar. 84	+ 3%	23 Feb. 83	£70
Indo-China Steam Nav. Co.	60,000	£10	£10	.....	(a) £3,200	31 Dec. 83	.....	.....	30% discot.
Shanghai Shipping Co.	150	£1,000	£1,000	.....	.....	.....	4%	21 July 84	£700
<i>Docks.</i>									
Shanghai Dock Co.	440	£500	£500	£11,000.00	£4,852.28	31 Dec. 84	* 2%	13 Jan. 85	290
Footung Dock Co.	950	£100	£100	.....	£1,025.04	31 Dec. 84	* 5%	13 Jan. 85	127½
<i>Gas.</i>									
Shanghai Gas Co.	1,500	£100	£100	£51,794.47	£47,565.04	31 Dec. 84	* 6%	15 Jan. 85	175
Compagnie du Gaz	500	£100	£100	£16,300.41	£12 18	31 Dec. 84	* 6%	2 Mar. 85	148
<i>Insurance (Marine.)</i>									
China Traders' Insurance Co., Limited	24,000	\$83.33	\$25	\$600,000.00	\$167,381.21	30 Apl. 84	15%	31 July 84	\$64
North-China Ins. Co., Ltd.	5,000	£200	£50	.....	£540,107.15	30 June 84	£11.33	15 Jan. 84	£290
Union In. Society of Canton Ltd.	2,000	\$1,250	\$125	\$534,000.00	\$496,329.32	30 June 84	\$31.00	23 Oct. 84	\$465
Yangtze Insurance Ass'n Ltd.	8,000	£25	£25	\$50,000.00	.....	.....	* 3½%	19 Jan. 85	£130
Chinese Insurance Co., Limited	1,500	\$1,000	\$200	\$28,711.50	\$26,610.93	31 Dec. 84	* 3%	7 Jan. 85	\$165
Canton Insurance Office	10,000	\$250	\$50	\$105,000.00	\$469,560.77	30 Sep. 84	+ 10%	8 Jan. 85	\$ 80
<i>Insurance (Fire.)</i>									
Hongkong Fire In. Co., Limited	8,000	\$50	\$50	\$932,609.66	\$297,563.07	31 Dec. 84	+ \$40%	9 Mar. 85	\$340
China Fire In. Co., Limited	20,000	\$100	\$20	\$547,500.00	\$131,060.99	31 Dec. 84	25%	4 Mar. 85	\$66
<i>Wharfs.</i>									
Shanghai & H'kew Wharf Co.	2,867	£100	£100	£96,280.60	£257.98	31 Dec. 84	* 4%	23 Feb. 85	£135
Hirt's Wharf Hide-Curing and Wool-Cleaning Company	2,100	£50	£50	£3,449.46	.....	31 Oct. 83	* 6%	10 May 84	£35½
Pootung Wharf & Godown Co.	1,750	£100	£100	.....	£2,539.21	31 Dec. 84	4%	16 Feb. 85	£50
<i>Mining.</i>									
Selangor Tin Mining Co.	2,500	\$100	\$100	.....	+ \$90,190.79	18 Dec. 84	None.	.....	\$15
Perak Tin Mining & Smelting Co.	5,000	\$50	\$50	.....	.....	.....	None.	.....	\$40
Stonewall (Colorado) Mining & Milling Co.	4,000	\$100	\$70	.....	.....	.....	None.	.....	\$10
Sheridan Mining Co.	3,000	£100	£100	.....	.....	.....	£7	15 Dec. 84	£135
<i>Cargo Boats.</i>									
Shanghai Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£200	£200	£3,829.09	.....	31 Dec. 84	* 4%	25 Feb. 85	£152½
Co-operative Cargo Boat Co.	1,000	£100	£100	£1,000.00	£401.50	31 Dec. 84	+ 4%	13 Feb. 85	£40
<i>Miscellaneous.</i>									
Shanghai Waterworks Co., Ltd.	6,000	£20	£20	.....	.....	.....	None.	.....	£29
Shanghai Electric Co.	500	£100	£100	.....	+ £8,525.98	31 May 83	None.	.....	£2
Perak Sugar Cultivation Co.	5,000	£50	£50	.....	+ £7,065.56	.....	None.	.....	£10
The Hall & Heltz Co-op'tive Co.	6,000	£50	£50	.....	.....	.....	£2½	.....	£40

LOANS.	Amount of Loan.	Outstanding.	Nominal Value.	Rate of Interest.	When Payable.	Closing.
Shanghai Mun. Debentures—Issue 1875	£ 42,800.00	£ 15,000.00	£ 100	8%	Dec. & June.	£104 nom.
Do. 1878	£ 24,000.00	£ 24,000.00	£ 100	8%	Do.	£103
Do. 1882	£ 60,000.00	£ 60,000.00	£ 100	7%	1 o.	£105 nom.
Do. 1883	£ 45,000.00	£ 45,000.00	£ 100	7%	Do.	£105 "
Chinese Imperial Government Loan 1881	S. £ 4,384,000	S. £ 2,740,000.00	£ 500	8%	May & Nov.	£510
Do. do. 1884 A	\$1,394,700.14	\$ 976,290.10	\$ 500	8%	Yearly.	\$ 500 nom.
Do. do. 1884 B	1,394,700.14	All.	\$ 500	8%	Do.	\$ 500 "

* For half-year. || For quarter year. + For year. † A deficit. § Reserve for equalization of dividends. (a) At credit of underwriting account

J. P. BISSET & Co.